May, 1857 (Complete

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1777. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Voyage of the United States [illegible] Niagara.

Log of the Passage Across the Atlantic.

[illegible] THE THAMES.

[illegible] of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible] Thursday, May 14, 1857.

We arrived at the entrance of the Thames yesterday [illegible] P. M. and came to anchor, and this morning proceeded up the river to Gravesend, which we reached at 9 A. M., where we [illegible] the landing place at Greenwich, where we are to [illegible] the Telegraph Cable, [illegible]

[illegible]

May 1.—[illegible] revolutions, 36.3 during the night, smooth sea and calm; speed 8 k., distance 224 miles, [illegible] W., wind westerly.

2.—At 10 A. M., showed our colors to an English barque bound to the Northward. At 11 squalls of wind and rain, wind northward and eastward, reduced sail to reefed topsails. At 12 M., lat. 43° 58′ W. lon. [illegible] distance 201 miles, average 16.6 knots.

3.—At [illegible] P. M. blowing quite fresh from northward and eastward, rain and slight sprinkling of snow; according to present appearances shall be at least 14 or 15 days on the passage, but we have neither carried sail nor burnt coal with "enthusiasm" as they say at "Laura Keene's," but on the contrary in the greatest moderation.

4.—Showed colors to an English ship standing to the westward. Ran [illegible] miles, lat. 44° 20′, lon. 27° 19′. Heavy [illegible] gales from northward and eastward, with showers of rain and hail, came very near [illegible]

[illegible]

12.—At 12 M. off Dungeness, distance 244 miles; came to anchor at the mouth of the Thames at 6 P. M.

The Log will satisfy all those who take an interest in the performance of the noble ship of her admirable sea going qualities. We are now anxiously waiting to learn what our next move will be, and when we shall commence taking on board a cable; respecting which, we are not correctly informed. I shall be able to give you more definite particulars by the next steamer.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, RIVER THAMES, Eng., Thursday, May 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible]

ready for the last opportunity after reaching our anchorage at Greenwich.

The result of the Niagara's working during the two days previous to our taking our departure for this place have, doubtless, been made public through the gentlemen who came out with us for the purpose of taking the performance of the engines, and who were transferred to a steam-tug on the afternoon of the 24th of April, off Sandy Hook, to return to New-York. The same evening, about 8 o'clock, we were again under way, directing our steps for Merry England, favored by propitious gales and a glassy sea—which attended us until the night of 2d of May, when heavy weather set in from the northward and eastward, delaying our progress and overthrowing our hopes of making a quick passage—which probably would have been within thirteen days had we not met with stress of weather and other delays.

The heavy weather lasted until the 5th ult. when it moderated, leaving us with adverse winds. It was of sufficient severity to test the sea qualities of the ship, which are admitted to be of the highest order by all her officers. Nothing can be imagined more easy than her roll and play upon the sea, she rising from it as buoyant and dry as a duck. From her great length, the pitching motion is scarcely perceptible, or the tremor which is usually experienced by vessels when struck by a heavy sea. She is remarkably stiff, and would stand up well even under a heavier pressure of canvas than she has been furnished with, although even this has to be used with caution, owing to defects having been found in her sparring, and the iron work about the rigging generally. The former is too light, and of inadequate strength and material, while in the latter, marked defects in the texture of the iron, found in the line of fracture in the bolts and rings which gave way during the blow, seriously endangering life, but fortunately no accidents occurred, which might have been the case had that about the heavy works aloft given way. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that on the return of the ship home, her sparring and rigging will undergo a thorough overhauling and changing necessary. In fact, if the hopes of the friends of her late lamented constructor are to be realized, this must be done; for as satisfactory as has proved her working so far, she has not yet come up to the mark expected of her.

The largest day's run made has been 300 miles. The greatest average speed for any number of consecutive hours, 13 knots, under steam and canvas, the propeller making only 44 revolutions. Consumption of coal about 56 tons per diem. Under sail alone she has logged 13 knots, though laboring under the disadvantages already alluded to. When worked under the most advantageous circumstances her log has even indicated a speed of between 14 and 15 knots for a short spirt. The best trial made under steam alone, with current in her favor, has been between 11 and 12 knots. Results, therefore, so far, have proved most satisfactory, and should inspire the friends of the Niagara with confidence that she will reach, when tested under more favorable circumstances, their best anticipations. Her propeller can be worked up to 60 revolutions per minutes, and a fair consumption of coal would be about 75 tons per diem, which maximum point you will perceive has not been reached.

The engines reflect the highest credit upon their constructors, and have worked with but little interruption to the satisfaction of those in charge. The cry has always been that Government contracts never come up to the mark, but it is to be hoped that in this instance Messrs. Pease, Murphy & Co. have, in identifying themselves with a vessel which is regarded as an innovation in the "Naval Service," turned out a piece of work which adds to their reputation, and which any successful performance of the Niagara must only tend to enhance. MATELOT.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

The steamship Quaker City, Captain Shufeldt, from Mobile the 23d inst., and Havana at 10½ on the morning of the 25th, arrived here at an early hour yesterday afternoon.

It was rumored at Havana that Santa Ana was expected there in a few days, on his way to Mexico, under Spanish protection.

The British brig of-war ——, Peak, Commander, sailed from Havana on the 25th.

The United States Surveying schooner Varina, Brenn, Commander, left for Key West on the 24th.

The Sugar market remains at high rates—as advised. Stock, 230 boxes at Havana; 90,000 at Matanzas.

Exchange remains as at prior dates. Freights not improving.

Havana continues very healthy.

The steamship Empire City, Griffen, from New-York for New Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 25th.

Arrival of the Ariel.

The steamship Ariel, of the Vanderbilt line, from Bremen via Southampton, on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent at Southampton, writing on the 16th, says:

"The Ariel steamer, Capt. Ludlow, of the Vanderbilt line, leaves here to-day for New-York, with about 140 passengers from Havre. She carries none from this port, for the purpose of avoiding being brought under the provisions of the "Passenger Act," which would have subjected her to a series of very troublesome and disagreeable regulations. This Act bears very heavily upon the numerous first class steamships constantly leaving this port without a mail contract, and measures are being adopted with the view of modifying the Act during the present session of Parliament. The fittings of the Ariel prevent her complying with the Act.

The new steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. D. L. Wilcox, arrived in Cowes Roads yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, having accomplished the voyage from New-York in a little under ten days. She encountered foggy weather from New York to the southwest edge of the Banks of Newfoundland, and strong gales from northeast to southeast, with high seas, from thence to the longitude of 11 degrees. The Vanderbilt brought 261 passengers, and $400,000 in specie for Southampton and Havre. She sailed from Cowes for Havre at 8 o'clock this morning. The following is her specie list:

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co., London	$300,000
Union Bank of London	100,000
Total	$400,000

The Vanderbilt passed a large iceberg in lat. 42° 45′, long. 48°. She passed the British East Indian Princess Royal in lat. 48°, long. 10° 30′."

Cleansing the Streets—City Inspector Morton Beginning the Job on His Own Hook.

Mr. Morton set a force of twenty-five men and carts at work, yesterday, in cleaning the streets of the First Ward. The ashes, garbage, &c. taken from the streets are dumped at the Battery. The men employed are paid twenty-one cents per load. Mr. Burns, Inspector of the Ward, who supervises the work, remains at the Battery and keeps a tally of the number of loads each man brings. By to-morrow night it is expected that all the ashes and garbage will be removed, and everything be in readiness to apply the scraper, hoe and shovel to the streets and gutters on Monday morning.

Ten men and carts commenced also yesterday the carting away of the ashes and garbage from the Second Ward, under charge of Mr. Forrlow, Inspector of the Ward. More men and carts will be set to work to-day. The refuse material from this Ward is carted to the foot of Roosevelt-street, and twenty-three cents paid per load.

Mr. Morton finds great difficulty in getting all the carts he requires. He proposes to advertise for the number requisite to commence work on Monday in all the Wards where he has annulled the contracts. Mr. Morton has commenced the street-cleaning in earnest, and says that he will persevere in earnest to the end.

Mr. Joseph Delmonico (of the lower "Delmonico's," corner of William and Beaver streets) died very suddenly yesterday afternoon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir—There is a serious error of the press in the letter signed "Citizen," published in your paper of yesterday. "Citizen" is made to say that Mr. Garrison and his associates have spent a million in "defrauding" the Accessory Transit Company. The word should have been "defending," and was so written. There was no intention of charging a fraud, as the [illegible] will show. [illegible] "CITIZEN."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Consular Appointments all Made—The Utah Governorship Settled—Marshalship of the District—The Case of Consul Jenkins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

The Consular Appointments have all been made. There were but twenty to be disposed of. No officer is to be removed until the expiration of his term. There were eight hundred applicants—more than one for every Congressional District.

Mr. Buchanan desired gentlemen to understand this, that they might go home. Rotation in office will be adhered to.

The Governor for Utah has been appointed at last and has accepted of the appointment. The announcement will be made in a few days. Major McCulloch positively refused.

There are applications for the Marshalship of the District from every State in the Union. The President said to-day that he must be permitted to consult his own views as to the members of his household; that he should appoint a Southern man as Marshal. Beverly Tucker will no doubt be the man.

The Government has every confidence in the report of Dr. Caldwell, that there is a practicable route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and will order a survey to be made.

Gen. Cass will leave for the Railroad celebration on Monday, and will visit Michigan before he returns. UNO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

The Jenkins case is for the present disposed of, as, after a long hearing the Court discharged him under the habeas corpus writ, for want of sufficient testimony—the witness Van Camp not being able to swear further than up to the time he left for Valparaiso.

Lorenzo D. Haskins, who was the supercargo on board the Euderus, was too far off to get here in time—otherwise his testimony might have been sufficient for the detention of Jenkins.

The District-Attorney Key, it is said, abandoned the case and was not on hand this morning.

Mr. Appleton, the Assistant Secretary of State, was called, but knew nothing.

The strong plea of the defence was that the Court was formed, and sale, "or rather, sacrifice, of near $200,000 worth of goods," was made under the belief that authority was vested under the same law which authorizes Consuls in China, Turkey, and the Barbary States, to hold court and decide all matters defined by law and treaty therewith. J.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

Information has been received in this city by which it appears that the difficulty in entering Austria is now increased by the new passport system which makes it necessary that passports shall be given up at the frontier. Travelers will, therefore, have to enter at the principal routes, if their passports be not in proper form.

A visé for Austria cannot be obtained of the Austrian Legation in Frankfort, unless the passport has been already verified by the Austrian Minister at Washington, London or Paris, or unless, occasionally through courtesy, when it has the visé of an American Minister abroad. The Austrian Legation takes no notice of a commercial or consular visé.

Consul Jenkins was discharged this afternoon under a writ of habeas corpus, the Court stating that from documents from the State Department exhibited in his behalf, no criminal intent was apparent.

The news by telegraph that Granada had ceded the islands in the Bay of Panama was not credited in official quarters, nor is such result apprehended.

The festivities of Lord Napier continued up to 2 o'clock this morning. In addition to the distinguished gentlemen mentioned in last night's dispatch, were the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, the officers of the latter in uniform.

A contract was made to-day with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and Steamboat Company, for carrying the mails between Washington and Richmond twice a day, commencing on Monday next.

Receipt of the News of Walker's Arrival—Important Private Dispatches from New-Orleans—An Infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29, 1857.

Great excitement was produced here yesterday morning, by the dispatch from New-Orleans, announcing the arrival of the steamship Empire City, with Gen. Walker and staff at that port. We had been led to believe here that the reinforcements from California would have arrived in time for Walker to have fought a decisive battle with the Costa Ricans. We were not prepared, however, to hear of his surrender to the American forces. It was known that the Administration of Gen. Pierce had issued the most stringent orders to Capt. Davis, of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, to do all he could to break up the Fillibusters, but Gen. Walker was not prepared to receive this last act of ingratitude, as a coup de grace from his quondam friend, the Ex President. This was worse than an army of Costa Ricans, and when the American Government pounced upon and threatened to seize his little schooner, the Granada, which held his reserve, he could not but surrender. He is saved the disgrace, however, of surrendering to the Costa Ricans, which, it is believed, he never would have done.

Many are of the opinion that this is the grand finale of Walker's attempt to establish a Republic in Central America, and that he is a used-up man. This is not so, however. Private dispatches received here state that the most intense excitement prevailed in New-Orleans, and that preparations were being made to hold an immense mass meeting in Lafayette-square, of that city. Dispatches were being sent off in all directions, and the whole valley of the Mississippi would soon respond to Walker's cause with the most substantial sympathy and aid. As I had already informed you previous to this news, a movement was on foot in New York, and many of the Southern States, for the purpose of maintaining Walker's Government, and giving it a solid and permanent basis. We shall now see what will come of it. When Messrs. Soule and Slatter left here, they were perfectly satisfied with the interview they had had with the President, and if Walker had been victorious a minister would have been sent to Nicaragua, acknowledging the Government. The Administration is anxious to secure a peaceable and uninterrupted transit across to the Pacific, and it prefers either the Nicaragua or the Tehuantepec route for its mail service to that of the Isthmus.

The report that New-Granada had ceded the island in the Bay of Panama to England, in settlement of the McIntosh claim, is not believed here. If true, it is in direct violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, as construed by this Government, and as revised under the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, which, it will be remembered, England refused to ratify, under the excuse that the preliminary treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, by which the former ceded the latter the Bay Islands, had not yet been consummated. This treaty is now a dead letter, and Lord Napier has already made a formal proposition to this Government for a new Central American treaty, upon such a satisfactory basis as shall remove all further misunderstanding between the two Governments.

If the above rumor shall prove true, however, great difficulties will not only arise in the negotiations of the treaty, but an embroglio, a misunderstanding may lead to an open rupture.

The investigation into the case of the two Consuls of Navigator's Islands, Jonathan S. Jenkins and A. Van Camp, now proceeding in the State Department, [illegible] Van Camp is furnishing the Department with some very rich and spicy dialogues, said to have occurred between Jenkins and his United States Deputy Marshal, Capt. Martin, at Apia. From the statements of Jenkins, (who is quite an aged man, with a [illegible] long white beard,) he has been a [illegible] and it is hardly fair to prejudge him by ex parte statements, and thus condemn him without a hearing.

Lord Napier gave a grand party last night in honor of the Queen's birth-day. The rain fell in torrents during the evening; but notwithstanding it was fully attended.

It is now thought certain that Gov. Brown, of your State, will go to the Court of St. James. UNO.

Great Excitement in Ohio.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN CUSTODY FOR ARRESTING HARBORERS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES—COLLISION BETWEEN THE STATE AND UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29.

Deputy United States Marshal Churchill and eleven assistants left this city last Tuesday to arrest four persons, in Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, this State, charged with harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago. The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of habeas corpus was taken out; but before it could be served, the United States officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the borders of the county. Another writ was taken out in Greene County, and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large crowd of citizens. The United States officers resisted, and several shots were exchanged, but finally, the United States officers were overpowered, taken prisoners and brought to Springfield to jail for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The United States Marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of the United States officers at Springfield, but the nature of the instructions received in reply has not yet transpired. Judge Leavitt, United States District Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the United States troops will be called out.

From New-Orleans.

EXPECTED RETURN OF GEN. WALKER TO NICARAGUA—DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 28.

Gen. Walker's friends confidently assert that he will go back to Nicaragua in 30 to 60 days, with plenty of men and means. He and his Staff attended, by invitation, this evening, Spalding's Amphitheatre. The house was densely crowded, and when Gen. Walker appeared the house rose and cheered him most enthusiastically, the band playing the national airs.

Gen. Walker will address a public meeting here to-morrow night on "Neutral Ground."

Mr. Joseph Brennan, editor of the Times, died yesterday. His funeral took place to-day, and was largely attended. He was the compatriot of John Mitchell and Thomas Francis Meagher.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

SEVENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 29.

Mr. Painter, of Tennessee, offered a substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery, as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitutional Presbyterian Church will not allow any of her preachers to preach in slaveholding States, without being subject to annual reproofs and admonitions from the General Assembly.

Mr. Painter said, we wish to know what the Assembly are going to do, embarrassed by continual admonition from the North. If it is the intention of the North to say we will have nothing to do with you it was best to adopt this resolution at once.

The subject was then postponed indefinitely.

Approval of the Synodical records of Mississippi was also postponed.

The report of the Central American Educational Society was read.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Education was concluded and the report adopted.

The standing Committee on Education reported its approval of the Ashmun Institute.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, presented another substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery, calling the Presbytery of Lexington to rectify its position of sustaining slaveholders.

EIGHTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Committee on Church Polity reported in favor of keeping up a correspondence with the Reformed Churches.

Mr. Carter's substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery was taken up, which called out Mr. Cleland, of Kentucky, who read a document giving as the position of the Church South the belief that American Slavery is an appointment of God, on the same footing with the family relation.

Mr. Scaverty, of St. Louis, said that he and his associates not in that paper, belonged to the Northern side of the question.

Pending a motion to adopt the substitute, the Assembly adjourned.

Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Va. Friday, May 29.

The entire Democratic ticket is about 800 ahead in this city, and will probably gain five Assemblymen in the city and county.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Friday, May 29.

Millson's majority for Congress here is 528.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, May 29.

Snowden's, American, for Congress, majority in the town and county, 432.

FREDERICKSBURG, Friday, May 29.

Snowden's majority in the town and county is 32.

Mr. Capen, author of the History of Democracy, was to-day appointed by the President Postmaster of Boston.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

Messrs. Smith and Faulkner, Democrats, are undoubtedly reelected to Congress.

Veto of the Kansas Aid Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

Gov. Gardner to-day vetoed the resolutions passed by the Legislature, for the relief of the settlers in Kansas, because, in his judgment, they contravene the provisions of the Constitution of Massachusetts and believing them inexpedient.

The House attempted to pass the resolutions over the Governor's veto, but failed to do so for want of a two-thirds vote. The vote stood 144 yeas to 128 nays.

A heavy thunder shower of short duration passed over the city early this evening.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

THE STEAMER INKERMANN BLOWN UP—TWO PERSONS KILLED, SIX WOUNDED AND TEN MISSING.

TORONTO, Friday, May 29.

The boiler of the steamer Inkermann exploded this afternoon at 4 o'clock, instantly killing two men and dangerously wounding six. The crew consisted of twenty-two men, of whom Captain McLaughlin, Peter McLaughlin, and one other, are the only ones that escaped uninjured. No passengers were on board. It is feared that there are still ten more bodies in the wreck as that number are missing.

Suicide of John Plumb.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 29.

John Plumb, the original projector of the railroad to the Pacific, committed suicide this morning at the residence of his brother in this city, while laboring under a fit of insanity.

OUR NEW LAWS.

The Metropolitan Police.

The Metropolitan Commissioners met yesterday at the usual hour, at their headquarters in White-street. President Draper presided. A force of [illegible] men, for the protection of the Quarantine at Seguine's Point, was agreed to be sent, on condition that the Quarantine Commissioners would foot the bill.

Decision in the case of Mess. Martin, of the [illegible] Ward, was reserved till Monday.

Formal complaints were preferred by Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, against fifteen Captains and one Lieutenant for disobedience of orders, in not making their reports to the office in White-street, pursuant to General Order No. 2. Four of the Captains, viz.: those of the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth, have been summoned to appear and answer the charges on Monday next. The remainder of the session was occupied by the Commissioners in [illegible]

Superintendent Tallmadge referred [illegible]

No additional appointments have yet been announced.

The old Commissioners did not meet yesterday.

[illegible]

The Inspector of the Third District, Mr. Cane, refuses to stop the law, while the Sergeants, so far as in their power, are willing. Sergeant McClane, when on duty, enters his name as "Sergeant," instead of "Assistant Captain." The Mayor and an Alderman of the District have counseled the Inspector not to tolerate such proceedings.

Yesterday, to prevent a repetition of the offence, Mr. Cane puts the books belonging to the Station under lock and key, and told Mr. McClane that his services were no longer needed there.

The Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening—the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair. After the discharge and disposal of unimportant routine business, the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the special order—Councilman Waugh in the Chair.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU OF POLICE.

It was moved that the Committee report the reconsideration of all the amendments of the last evening.

Councilman Ottarson asked why this should be done. He thought the amendments very proper. During the past twenty-four hours they had been induced to lay all their valiant independence at the foot of the Mayor. If they were willing to acknowledge their master, he had no objection.

Councilman Boole said those who had done wrong were willing to correct themselves.

Councilman Jones thought every deliberative body had a right to reconsider its action. An executive power ought to have an executive head. There were 1,000 men in New-York uncertain of their daily pay. It was a serious question to those men how they should act. The Common Council wished them to come over in a body, under the understanding that an appropriation should be made for them.

Councilman McCarty had been in favor of the amendments, but on second thought he was now opposed to them.

Councilman Boole moved that all the amendments except the 16th, providing for the payment of the Police Department, and the amendment to the 3d section, (that the alteration of the rules shall be by the Mayor, and with the consent of the Common Council,) be reconsidered.

The motion for reconsideration being decided in the affirmative, the 3d section was read by the Chairman, as proposed to be amended.

Councilman Brady said he did not understand the matter. He demanded the reading of the ordinance. The Clerk commenced to read. It was moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

Councilman Ottarson asked if that was in order. Several members rose to order upon various pleas. The previous question was called and negatived.

Councilman Brady ineffectually attempted to gain a hearing. The question being carried as to the rejection of all the amendments excepting the two above mentioned, a scene of indescribable confusion arose, in consequence of Councilman Robinson refusing to vote, from the allegation that he did not know what he was voting about; Councilman Ottarson exclaiming: "Let none but Democrats vote."

On the President taking his seat, Councilman Brady objected to the reception of the report, owing to the fact that members had been denied in Committee the ordinary and proper demands of legitimate members of the Board.

The President stated the speaker had his redress in voting against the reception of the report.

Councilman Brady asked whether the President was not bound to support the rules.

The President declared the Councilman was out of order.

The ordinance was then read on its final passage. In substance, the amendment of the third section makes the abrogation or alterations of any of the rules contingent upon the consent of the Common Council; before amended this whole power was in the hands of the Mayor. The 16th section, which is an addition, provides that the pay of the officers of the department shall be fixed as it is at present, and was on the 1st of January, 1857. The whole ordinance (which is lengthy) has been already published in the Times.

The adoption being submitted, Councilman Ottarson objected. It was in direct violation of a State law, and consequently a violation of their oath of office. The law under which they had been acting was good.

Never, until now, had the City been arrayed in hostility against an act after it had been passed. The Board were treading on delicate ground. The law since 1844 had been acquiesced in by all parties. It was now discovered that we had been acting all this time under no law at all. The Mayor had been setting a bad example—it was a case unparalleled. Men point to the Executive and say that if there is no law for him there is no law that binds us. The Mayor was guilty of a great wrong.

Councilman Waugh rose to order. It was wrong to abuse the Mayor in his absence.

The President said the point of order was well taken. Remarks ought to be directed against the bill. He could allow no personalities against any member of the City Government.

Councilman Ottarson said that if the Mayor was holy, he would take his seat.

Councilman Brady forwarded to the President a written protest.

The President declared it out of order. Each member's vote was a sufficient protest.

Councilman Warner was allowed to enlighten the President and the Board as to the law affecting the presentation of protests. He hoped the majority, with whom he should vote, would listen with respect to the remonstrance or protest of the minority.

The President ordered the reader to read the protest, which was as follows:

"The undersigned protest against the reception of the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, for the reason that the members of the Board were not permitted to speak upon the paper under consideration, and further, that a request to have the paper read was denied, and the final vote in Committee taken while members were vainly endeavoring to be heard."

Signed—J. H. Brady, A. J. Campbell, A. Hemphill, John Kennard, Ledyard Avery, Jesse Mitchell, A. J. Odell, H. Franklin, W. H. Crane, E. W. Chapman, F. J. Ottarson.

When Councilman Robinson's vote was called for, he excused himself on account of the want of proper courtesy from the person who was chairman of the Committee, asserting that "he could not call the person in the chair a gentleman," whereon, Councilman Waugh styled Councilman Robinson a "Dutch small potatoe."

The other retorting that he was as good as the speaker, Councilman Waugh called him a "Dutch pup." "What is that you say?" says Councilman Robinson, "a pup? I challenge you."

Councilman Waugh qualified his statement by announcing his belief that Councilman Robinson was a "Dutch lion."

[After the adjournment the two gentlemen clinched for a tussle, but mutual friends separated them.]

THE STREETS.

A resolution was then finally passed, authorizing the City Inspector to clean the streets forthwith, and hereafter to be kept clean at the expense of the Corporation, and directing the Comptroller to audit and pay all bills.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Our New Liquor Law.

Judges Duer, Ingraham and Recorder Smith met yesterday for the purpose of selecting an Excise Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by Peter Cooper declining the honor. After some consultation, they finally agreed upon Robert D. Holmes, Esq. Mr. Holmes has been notified of his appointment and accepted it. He will be sworn into office to-day by the County Clerk. As to the construction of the new Excise law, Mr. Holmes agrees with Mr. Haskett, that different parties should be charged different sums for licenses. The large hotels, he thinks, should pay the maximum sum, ($250,) and the small fry the minimum sum, ($30.)

Mr. [illegible], one of the first appointed License Commissioners, has had a relapse of his illness, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. [illegible]

The Brooklyn [illegible] the following

[illegible]

First Ward—S. S. Jones, George Derrick, S. W. Davis & Co.

Second Ward—[illegible]

Third Ward—[illegible] C. Watts, James L. Burns.

Fourth Ward—John C. Force, H. G. Douglass, [illegible]

[illegible]

Eighth Ward—George J. [illegible] Felix Duffy.

Ninth Ward—Charles S. Holder, Wm. [illegible]

Tenth Ward—John Lobon, L. B. Chapin.

Eleventh Ward—Patrick Morony, Edward [illegible] John Buckley.

Twelfth Ward—Alfred Bouck.

Thirteenth Ward—A. H. Kane, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Police Magistrates of Brooklyn will commence enforcing the Excise law on and after [illegible]

The New-York [illegible]

About 800 persons assembled, last evening, in National Hall, Canal-street, in response to the following call:

"Opposition to oppression is obedience to God. Mass meeting of the people at the National Hall, Canal street, Friday evening, May 29. [illegible] liberties, privileges, franchises and [illegible] will assemble in their majesty on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to express their [illegible] regard to such acts.

The following gentlemen have been invited and are expected to address the meeting: [illegible] Brooks, John Cochrane and Wm. Cooke.

CHAS. H. WHALEN, Secretary.

After the meeting had been organized, the following officers were elected: Capt. John [illegible] Reader to the Board of Aldermen, President; Chas. H. Whalen, Vice President; and [illegible] Myers and James Kagan as Secretaries.

Capt. [illegible], on taking the Chair, said it gratified him to be chosen to preside over a meeting of his fellow citizens who had gathered to express their indignation at the recent tyrannical acts of the late Legislature, and who, he hoped, would devise some means to nullify those acts. He had read in history of a city which it became necessary to surround with dykes to prevent it being inundated, and which had to be kept to stop up all holes that appeared in the dykes, for fear of the destruction of the city. It was necessary to watch the rat-holes which the late Legislature had made in our charter, [illegible] and keep out the rushing tide of fanaticism which was rushing towards this City to destroy it.

These Black Republicans, said the speaker, have sought to place them—free-born citizens—in all respects on the level with the negro, but there was a feeling in the breast of every white man which bade him tamely submitting to [illegible] their remarks of similar bearing, the Chairman introduced.

Mr. Theo. E. Tomlinson, who spoke at great length. He denounced the language of two of the City [illegible] Park, had applied to him (the speaker) the epithet "an hireling," and had asserted that he would speak for all parties and for all principles, [illegible] Temperance principle, and which had [illegible] that highly respectable men [illegible] influence in the community, [illegible] and subterranean Democracy. [illegible] in very severe terms [illegible] they should not be branded as corrupt [illegible] means a rulers of public opinion [illegible] strike down the people through [illegible] tincts of the people—and should not be [illegible] He then gave his views with respect to [illegible] obnoxious laws, and demanded by what right they should been enforced.

Mr. Andrew Jackson [illegible] preambles and resolutions, which [illegible] having done good service at the meeting of the [illegible] cratic Union Club, on the evening of [illegible]

After the resolutions [illegible] loud cries for Kerrigan, and "a song, a song."

The President said Mr. Kerrigan was present, but before hearing him, he wished to introduce [illegible] Wood, who would speak [illegible] the recent Legislature and [illegible] lating to City affairs. [illegible] minute rule adopted, to prevent [illegible] merits of each act, and that whenever [illegible] City member wished to speak he was [illegible] have occupied his full time, and then the gentleman from Herkimer would rise and move the previous question. It was in this way, he claimed, that [illegible] Littlejohn, a flour merchant in Oswego, [illegible] brother, a merchant in New-York, [illegible] piers in this City just the length required [illegible] business. In conclusion, he asked the [illegible] to watch these Black Republicans, and when called on to vote, to be careful that every man they voted for was honest, capable, and a Democrat.

Alderman Collyer was next introduced. He did not deem it necessary to make any apology for lack of preparation. At such a time every man should utter his sentiments just as God had given him capacity to do. He felt that the City of New-York [illegible] the most ready in the hour of danger, had been insulted by the gentlemen from the rural districts—gentlemen who, when they visited New-York City, generally required the services of our Police to regain property lost in houses of questionable repute. And such being the case, he thought the people should sustain the Mayor in the stand he had taken. [Cheers.] He referred to the judges who had given opinions favorable to the [illegible] the acts of the Legislature, [illegible] and to Judge Roosevelt [illegible] becker, who knew the wants of the City [illegible] read a series of resolutions [illegible] ously published in favor of the organization of volunteers, who should stand ready, if necessary, to defend the City's rights at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Kerrigan was then called upon, and sang the following:

I wish to sing of one called King,
And his blacking legislature,
Who by their acts did on them bring
The name of small potatoes.
Their wishes, it is well defined,
By acts past and in brewing,
The only object in their mind
Is to either rule or ruin.

Chorus—Alackaday.

With Seward, Greeley, Weed & Co.,
The old Harry is to pay, Sirs.

Now what should cause such great alarm
Throughout this entire country—
Are our citizens to cease to [illegible]
By Republican effrontry?
Shall Seward, Greeley, Weed & Co.
And divers other fiends,
Our rights and liberties o'erthrow,
Against the peoples' wishes!

Chorus—Alackaday, &c.

That the "Little Villain" is to work
You will with me agree, Sirs;
He is worse than Heathen, Mormon, Turk—
He is the worst fish in the sea, Sirs.
But though he was the biggest fish
That ever was afloat, Sirs,
I think that we can cook his dish
As we did the man in the claret coat, Sirs.

Chorus—Alackaday, &c.

Why should they be in such affright
Of their so-called reformation,
If they did deem all things were right
In their acts of legislation?
Ah! well they know they can't aspire,
But for all they'll not knock under;
Their only wish, their whole desire,
Is to plunder, plunder, plunder.

Chorus—Alackaday, &c.

If in their schemes they should succeed,
They would soon cut us a caper
With Glentworth, Blatchford, Bowen, Wood,
Tallmadge, Hall and Draper.
With such a hungry, motley crew
To fill up all the station;
Pickpockets would increase a few,
It would be the best of occupations.

Chorus—Alackaday, &c.

To prove I'm right, the other day
I saw in public print, sir,
Where Oakey Hall did boldly say,
And gave burglars a hint, Sirs,
That no powers there was to stop their course,
To do what they desire, Sirs;
They can prowl about, augment their force,
Plunder, pillage, and set fire, Sirs.

Alackaday, &c.

Wonders they will never cease,
Indeed it is a pity,
For Tallmadge and his five Police,
That he cannot take the City;
His forces he can't well decide,
No, he is not so green, Sirs;
He done well to let the City slide,
He has taken Quarantine, Sirs.

Alackaday, &c.

Now if in case there should occur
An Astor riot or invasion,
General Tallmadge would with horse and foot
Be out on the occasion,
He did prove himself a man of brains
On one eventful night, Sirs,
He ran, and lives to fight again—
Don't you think that he was right, Sirs.

Chorus—Alackaday, &c.

With Seward, Greeley, Weed & Co.,
The Devil is to pay, Sirs.

The song was received with much favor, and on its conclusion,

Mr. Cowham Swackhamer was introduced. He denounced the late Legislature, [illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT LEXINGTON.

Reports of Missions—Reports of Delegates—Board of Education—Commissioners to Europe.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, May 25, 1857.

Before adjournment, on Saturday, the resolutions from the Committee on Domestic Missions which had been recommitted, were brought in, in a revised [illegible].

Yesterday, being the Sabbath, the various churches of the city were very much crowded with interested congregations assembled to hear discourses from some of the [illegible] clergymen present at the meeting of the Assembly.

After the usual devotional exercises and the reading of [illegible], the Assembly commenced the morning business. Dr. [illegible], Chairman of the Committee on the [illegible] of Delegates, reported a list of nominations, which was put upon the docket.

Dr. [illegible], delegate of the last Assembly to the General Association of New-Hampshire, made his report, which was also put upon the docket.

The Stated Clerk read the resolution of the General Conference of Rhode Island, declining to correspond with the General Assembly on the ground of its relations to Slavery and its unwillingness to receive remonstrances on the subject. The matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. LEIGHTON WILSON, the Secretary of this Board, made an interesting statement of the position of this cause, and assured the Assembly that, unless there was an increased supply of funds, the Board would not only cease to enlarge, but would be compelled to [illegible].

The [illegible] Committee of this Board reported the [illegible] as follows: During the past year [illegible] leaving a balance [illegible].

Rev. Dr. [illegible], Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented a preamble and set of resolutions on this subject, suggesting ways and means [illegible] of the Board in behalf of this object. The gentleman followed with a few remarks, urging the necessity of the children of our Sabbath Schools being taught to [illegible] that they might grow up with habits of [illegible].

Rev. [illegible] KINGSBURY, who has been a missionary among the Indians of our own country for forty years, made a statement of the history and position of the Choctaw mission. At the time the mission was established, the people were in the lowest state of degradation. Intemperance and infanticide were prevailing crimes. There are now 15 missionaries laboring among them, and there are 15 organized Churches, and [illegible] preaching. There are six boarding schools with [illegible] pupils.

The language of the Choctaws has been reduced to writing; more than 25,000 volumes have been published for the use of these Indians. For 30 years [illegible] has been excluded from this Territory by a law, which is rigorously executed. The rest of the morning was occupied in the discussion of the subject of Foreign Missions.

FIFTH DAY.—TUESDAY, May 26.

Rev. [illegible], of Newark, Delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church, presented the congratulations of that most respectable body, in a speech, setting forth not only the unity of the bodies in respect to doctrine, but also in respect to their conservative position.

The Moderator responded in his usual happy manner, remarking that it was a pleasure to smoke a pipe of peace with the Dutch brethren.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Moderator, Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, being the Secretary of this Board, left the Chair to the Rev. Dr. [illegible], and addressed the Assembly on the subject of this Board. There were 362 candidates for the ministry [illegible]. The receipts during the past year have been [illegible], which is a larger sum than ever [illegible] before.

Rev. Dr. [illegible] of the Committee on the Board of Education, presented a series of resolutions, which were [illegible] adopted, commending this object to the [illegible] favor of the Church.

Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER and BAIRD were appointed Commissioners to represent the Presbyterian Church at the meetings of the various evangelical bodies in Europe.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported through the Chairman, Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE.

A legacy in North Carolina was left to the *Presbyterian Church*. As there are legal doubts as to whether the particular Church to which the testator belonged was intended, or the Presbyterian Church at large, the matter was referred to the Assembly. This Committee [illegible] the claim of the Assembly to the particular Church. Adopted.

The Presbytery of Hudson (New School) sent up a remonstrance, complaining against the Presbytery of Hudson (Old School) concerning their action in respect to a church in Washingtonville. The Committee proposed that the subject be referred to the next Assembly. After a long discussion the report of the Committee was adopted.

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT CLEVELAND.

REPORT ON SLAVERY.

Exciting Discussion—Speech of Rev. Dr. Ross.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 25, 1857.

This morning the Committee on Bills and Overtures made their expected report on the subject of Slavery. The Committee consists of the following members: Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati; Rev. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. R. STEVENSON, D. D., of New-York; Rev. THOMAS H. CLELAND, of Kentucky; Hon. H. [illegible], of Cleveland; ORLANDO HASTINGS, Esq., of Rochester, and RICHARD EDWARDS, of Iowa. It was presented by the Chairman, Dr. ALLEN. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BILLS AND OVERTURES ON SLAVERY.

The Committee of Bills and Overtures would report to the General Assembly that 27 memorials have been placed in their hands on the subject of Slavery. These memorials come from the following localities, viz.: From Ohio, 11; from Illinois, 4; from Indiana, 3; from Michigan, 3; from Iowa, 1; from Wisconsin, 1; from New-York, 3; from Pennsylvania, 1; from Mississippi, 1. They show that so strong a feeling exists on this subject as to make it proper that the Assembly should express its views in regard to it.

The opinions of the Presbyterian Church in respect to Slavery are on record. Had there been no impression on the minds of our Churches that opinions different from those formerly held are now maintained and defended among our people, there might have seemed to be little occasion to do more than to refer to the recorded views of the General Assembly, and to the uniform current of testimony on this subject. But as it appears that such opinions exist, the Assembly hereby reaffirm the views heretofore set forth as to the character of Slavery.

It appears from papers sent up to this Assembly that an impression is wide-spread that it is now held and taught within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church that the system of Slavery is right in this sense, that it stands in all respects upon the same basis with the natural relations which the Almighty has established, such as those of parent and child and husband and wife, that, of consequence it is a desirable system of itself and ought to be perpetuated.

In relation to this matter the General Assembly [illegible] that these opinions [illegible] are believed [illegible] with many [illegible] slave [illegible] should labor earnestly [illegible] emancipation in the [illegible] should look to be delivered from all connection with Slavery as soon as possible; that freedom is the natural and proper condition of all men as soon as that freedom can be properly enjoyed and preserved; that slaves should, during the unfortunate continuance of this undesirable condition, be instructed and elevated as far as possible; that the relations among slaves of husband and wife, parent and child, and church members, should be held as sacred as those among freemen; and that the great law of Christian love should in all ways pervade and animate the designs of Christian masters, so constituted by the Providence of God.

The Assembly consider these two sets of opinions as widely and irreconcilably opposed to each other. The first class are clearly opposed both to the principles of humanity and the teachings of Holy Scripture. When the Almighty establishes relations which are in any degree irresponsible to human authority, such as those of husband and wife, and parent and child, he guards them by an affection [illegible] is generally [illegible] indulgence, rather than [illegible]. In this affection of the husband and father, the wife and child have a safeguard which is much more effectual than any which human law could give. [illegible] with the relation of [illegible] in the State, or Master in private life. The subject and servant need the protection of law, a law which will recognize every right of humanity. This Assembly can never consent to the idea that under the teachings of our Redeemer, and the increasing light of the Holy Spirit's influence, Slavery ought to be perpetual. Such opinions are contrary alike to the Revelation of God, and the moral sense of Christendom.

As one of the Presbyteries—that of Lexington South—have sent a memorial to this Assembly in which they declare that a number of their ministers and church members hold slaves, believing it to be "right," without adding any limitation or qualification to the expression, the Assembly hereby declare their entire disapproval and condemnation of such a principle.

But with those brethren who hold the second class of opinions to which we have referred, the Assembly do not hesitate to declare their kind sympathy. They would treat them precisely as the Apostles treated warm-hearted primitive Christians in the same circumstances. The Apostles never taught that Slavery was on a level with the natural relations; they never countenanced the idea that it ought to be perpetuated; but they bore with it for the time; they inculcated principles which led to its removal, and which were calculated to raise servants by the power of faith, knowledge and holiness to a fitness to exercise all the functions of freemen; they exhorted masters to give to their servants that which is just and equal; they endeavored to fill the heart of the master with tender sympathy, so that he should desire and seek emancipation and effect it as soon as possible. So do we feel towards our brethren whose opinions and practice come under our second classification. We would help and not hinder them; we would encourage and not discourage them; and we would labor along with them in every wise and suitable effort to remove this great evil from among men.

For the motion to "print," a substitute was offered as follows:

Resolved, That this report be made the order of the day to-night, and that when it comes before the house the roll shall be called, to afford the Presbyteries an opportunity to state the facts in relation to the subject, and to express their wishes, and that the whole matter be then referred to a select Committee of thirteen, to report at the earliest possible time.

Mr. PERKINS, of Baltimore, called for a further division after the word "print."

The Moderator put the question to vote as follows: "That it be printed, and made the order of the day for ——."

Carried unanimously.

He then stated the second division as follows:

"That when it comes before the house, the roll shall be called, to afford the Presbyteries opportunity to state the facts in relation to the subject, and to express their wishes."

A motion was made to strike out the clauses in reference to the Presbyteries, and the Select Committee.

Rev. Mr. MANNING, of Trumbull Presbytery, moved to divide this motion by retaining the Presbyteries and striking out the Select Committee.

After the vote, the two clauses were stricken out.

FIFTH DAY....TUESDAY, May 26.

DR. ROSS' SPEECH.

This afternoon a great audience gathered to hear the opening of what was expected to be a stormy debate in the General Assembly, on the subject of Slavery. The floor of the house was obtained by Rev. F. G. CLARK, and accorded, by courtesy, to Rev. Dr. ROSS, of Huntsville, Ala., who had previously expressed a desire to make some remarks preliminary to the discussion of the question on its merits. These remarks, which were expanded into a speech of an hour and a half, were a statement of his own personal views on the subject of Slavery, chiefly presented in extracts which he read from his recent and somewhat notorious letters to Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, interlarded and spiced by oral observations, explanations, and illustrations; all given in this eccentric gentleman's most characteristic style, to the amusement, if not to the edification, of the vast audience. This speech, both in manner and in matter, was very little different from Dr. Ross' celebrated speech in the General Assembly of last year, in Madison-square, New-York. To-day's effort contained *a good deal of repetition*, but the things repeated in the new speech from the old, were so exceedingly original, and so peculiarly the Doctor's own and nobody else's, that even to those who heard him last year, his "remarks" had all the charm of novelty.

He began by saying that his object was not to make a speech, but to attempt, if possible, to throw some oil on the troubled waves before him. When he told one of his brethren that this was his intention, that brother asked him if he meant the "oil of vitriol." [Laughter.] "No," he replied; he meant "sweet oil"—the "water of roses." [Laughter.] He had not originally designed to come to the Assembly, having within a few weeks consigned to the grave the good, the brilliant and the beautiful—his only daughter. His beloved people told him to go from that green grave—green in its freshness and not in the verdure and flowers upon it—and find in travel some withdrawment of mind from the buried dead. Thus, he said, he had come to the Assembly. He was in no mood for painful strife.

[Dr. ROSS, at this point, was greatly affected, and paused for some moments. He continued as follows:]

But let that pass. He had no right, he said, to throw too much of this feeling upon his brethren. He would speak in love, and not with a design to stir up strife. In fact, the great fault of his life had been that everybody loved him too well. Men, women, children, slaves in the South—all loved him. Yes, he said, the great and magnificent South loved him! His object was to take out of the way a "man of straw," which had been set up before the Assembly. This "man of straw" he explained to be Dr. Ross himself. But he thought he had been misunderstood and wanted to set himself right. He did not want to retract anything that he had ever said—not a jot—but to take out of the way of the Assembly the "bugbear," which some people and some newspapers had made of Dr. Ross. He did not doubt—in fact he knew—that the Committee in their Report meant *him*, as the exponent of what they called the "first class." He read from the report the following:

"But it appears (says the report of the Committee) from papers sent up to this assembly, that an impression is wide-spread that it is now held and taught within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, that the system of Slavery is right in the sense, that it stands in all respects upon the same basis with the natural relations which the Almighty has established, such as those of parent and child, and husband and wife; that of consequence it is a desirable system of itself, and ought to be perpetuated."

He said, in commenting upon this passage, that the prominent sentiment of the paragraph, "the desirableness of the system of slavery, and the duty of its perpetuation," *had never been expressed by him, but the very reverse*. He reiterated his statement, made the day previous, that he did not believe a single Minister or Elder of the Presbyterian Church in the South, held this sentiment. He [illegible] in his letters to Dr. BARNES some [illegible] that he had never commended [illegible] the system of Slavery. In these [illegible] letters, and in his speech last May published in the *Journal of Commerce*, he had fully expressed his view on the whole subject of Slavery. He wrote these letters, he said, not "amid the labors of the pastor," as some ministers say, to excuse an imperfect performance; but he wrote them with care and in his study. And unlike PASCAL, who said of his Sixteenth Letter, that he had not time "to make it shorter," he (Dr. Ross) did have time to make his letters as short as he could; and he thought he had made them condensed and right to the point. [Laughter.] If he was wrong, he was *dreadfully wrong*. If he was a sinner, he was the greatest of sinners. He referred, with some pride to the effect of his great speech and these letters upon the public mind! They had made an impression on a hundred thousand people. In fact, he found, in coming to the Assembly, that some of his writings had been printed, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, of New-York, and circulated in all parts of the house! He read from that letter to show that he had never asked, in behalf of Slavery, that it should be "perpetuated."

DR. ROSS ON "AGITATIONS."

He said that, unlike some of his Southern brethren, he was for the agitation of the question of Slavery. He agreed with Dr. BARNES on the utility and benefits of "agitation." He had nothing to fear, but all to hope, from the results of agitation. He read the following:

"Meanwhile, many of your most pious men, soundest scholars, and sagacious observers of providence, have been led to study the Bible more faithfully in the light of the times. And they are reading it, more and more in harmony with the views which have been reached by the highest Southern minds, to wit: That the relation of master and slave is sanctioned by the Bible; that it is a relation belonging to the same category as those of husband and wife, parent and child, master and apprentice, master and hireling; that the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, were ordained in Eden, for man, as man, and modified after the fall; while the relation of Slavery, as a system of labor, is only one form of the government ordained of God, over fallen and degraded man; that the evils in the system are the same evils of oppression we see in the relation of husband and wife, and all other forms of government; that Slavery, as a relation, suited to the more degraded, or the more ignorant and helpless types of a sunken humanity, is, like all government, intended as the proof of the curse of such degradation, and at the same time to elevate and bless; that the relation of husband and wife, being for man, as man, will ever be over him; while Slavery will remain so long as God sees it best, as a controlling power over the ignorant, the more degraded and helpless; and that when he sees it for the good of the country, he will cause it to pass away, if the slave can be elevated to liberty and equality, political and social, with his master, in that country; or out of that country, if such elevation cannot be given therein, but may be realized in some other land. All which must be left to the unfoldings of the Divine will, in harmony with the Bible, and not to a newly-discovered dispensation.

The Southern slaveholder is now satisfied, as never before, that the relation of master and slave is sanctioned by the Bible, and he feels, as never before, the obligation of the word of God. He no longer, in his ignorance of the Scripture, and afraid of its teachings, will seek to defend his common-sense opinions of slavery, by arguments drawn from 'Types of Mankind,' and other infidel theories; but he will look, in the light of the Bible, on all the good and evil in the system. And when the North, as it will, shall regard him holding from God this high power for great good—when the North shall no more curse, but bid him God speed—then he will bless himself and his slave, in nobler benevolence. With no false ideas of created equality and inalienable right, but with the Bible in his heart and hand, he will do justice and love mercy [illegible] higher and higher rule. Every evil will be removed, and the negro will be elevated to the highest attainments he can make, and be prepared for whatever destiny God intends.

TYPES OF MANKIND! Have you got that book here? [illegible] in New-Orleans by some fool, whose theory [illegible] men are created in races, under certain zones, [illegible] out like bees!"

DR. ROSS ON THE "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

He referred also to a political letter, which he had written against THOMAS JEFFERSON and the Declaration of Independence. He pronounced the essential points of that document as infidel and false! This he would maintain in the face of the whole American people—and not only this, but his views on this subject would go to Europe—for an "embossed copy" of these writings of his was to be sent to each of the "crowned heads" of Europe. [Laughter.] Four-fifths of the Declaration of Independence, he said, is sublime and even God-like, but the remainder has no business there. [Laughter.] There are four averments in that instrument which have no business there! He had analyzed them in one of his letters, and he defied the world to overthrow him on these points! He defied the best politician in Cleveland, and the best Philadelphia lawyer! The Declaration of Independence says "That all men are created equal;"—he denied it! That they have "inalienable rights;"—he denied it! That all government exists with the "consent of the governed;"—he denied it. That men have a right to "change the government" at their pleasure;—he denied it! [Laughter.] This was his view of the Declaration of Independence, and he found authority for these sentiments in the Bible.

DR. ROSS ON THE "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA."

The Doctor gave his views of such a Government, and Governor over it, as that of Russia and its Emperor. By the by, he said, he thought that when the Emperor should read that "embossed copy," he would thank him (the Doctor) for defending him (the Emperor) against the Russian Abolitionists! [Laughter.]

God, in his providence, ordains the Russian form of government—that is, He places the sovereignty in one man, because He sees that such government can secure, for a time, more good to that degraded people than any other form. Now, I ask—has the Emperor right from God to change, at once, in his mere "consent," the form of his Government to that of the United States? No. God forbids him. Why? Because he would thereby destroy the good, and bring immense evil in his Empire. I ask again—have the Russian serfs and nobles, yea, all [illegible], the right from God to make that change? No. For the Government of the United States is not suited to them. And, in such an attempt, they would deprive themselves of blessings they now have, and bring all the horrors of anarchy.

Do you ask, do I then hold that God ordains the Russian type of rule to be perpetual over that people? No. The Emperor is bound to secure all of "*life, liberty and pursuit of happiness*," to each individual, consistent with the good of the nation. And he is to learn his obligation from the Bible, and faithfully apply it to the condition of his subjects. *He will thus, gradually, elevate them*; while they, on their part, are bound to strive for this elevation, in all ways which God may show them the good, and the right, which more and more will belong to them, in their upward progress. The result of such government, and such obedience, would be that of a father's faithful training, and children's corresponding obedience. The Russian people would thus have, gradually, that measure of liberty they could bear, under the one man power—and then, in other forms, as they might be qualified to realize them. This development would be without [illegible] gives place, while the [illegible] lower to their higher life. [illegible] of CARLYLE's illustration of the snake. He says, "a people should change their [illegible] only as a snake sheds his skin—the [illegible] under the old one; and then the snake wriggles out with just a drop of blood, here and there, where the old jacket held on rather tighter."

DR. ROSS ON "MAN-STEALING."

He said also that he had written a letter against a celebrated sermon by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York, in which that gentleman had endeavored to prove that the Southern slaveholders are "man-stealers."

"The master finds himself, with no taint of personal concern in the African trade, in a Christian community of white Anglo-Americans, holding control over his black fellow-man, who is so unlike himself, in complexion, in form, in other peculiarities; and so unequal to himself, in attributes of body and mind, that it is impossible, in *every sense*, to place him on a level with himself in the *community. This is his relation to the negro.* What then does God command him to do? Does God require him to send the negro back to his heathen home, from whence he was *stolen*? That home no longer exists; but if it did remain, does God command the master to send his Christianized slave into the horrors of his former African heathenism? No. God has placed the master under a law entirely different from his command to the slave trader. God said to the trader: Let the negro alone. But he says to the present master, Do unto the negro all the good you can. Make him a civilized man. Make him a Christian man. Lift him up, and give him all he has a right to claim in the good of the whole community. This the master can do. This he must do. And then leave the result with the Almighty.

We reach the same conclusion by asking what does God say to the negro slave? Does he tell him to ask to be sent back to heathen Africa? No. Does he give him authority to claim a created equality and inalienable right, to be on a level with the white man in civil and social relations? No. To ask the first, would be to ask a great evil; to claim the second, is to demand a natural and moral impossibility. No. God tells him to ask none of these things. But he commands him to know the facts in his case, as they are in the Bible, and have ever been, and ever will be in Providence—that he is not the white man's equal—that he can never have his level—that he must not claim it—but that he can have, and ought to have, and must have, all of good, in his condition as a slave, *until God* may reveal a higher happiness for him, in some other relation than that *he must ever have* to the Anglo-American."

DR. ROSS ON "LUCY STONE AND MOSES."

He said that in one of his letters he had given a tableau of "*Lucy Stone and Moses.*" [Laughter.] He thought that Moses had given it to that woman pretty hard. [Laughter.]

"Woman, hast thou ears? Hear. I, by authority of God, ordained that the man should rule over thee. I placed thee, and children, and men servants, and maid servants, under the same law of subjection to the government ordained of God in the family—the State. I, for a time, sanctioned polygamy, and made it right. I, for the hardness of men's hearts, allowed them and made it right to give their wives a bill of divorcement. Woman, hear. Paul, having the same spirit of God, confirms my word. He commands wives and children, and servants, after this manner: 'Wives submit yourselves unto your husbands, as it is fit in the Lord; children obey your parents in all things, for this is well-pleasing unto the Lord; servants obey in all things, your masters according to the flesh—not with eye service as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God.' Woman, Paul makes that rule the same—and that submission the same. The manner of the rule he varies with the relations. He requires it to be, in the love of the husband, even as Christ loved the church—in the [illegible] of the father, not provoking the children to anger, lest they be discouraged; in the justice and equity of the master, knowing that he, also, has a master in heaven."

DR. ROSS ON "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The Doctor interjected his opinion of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. He said that he had wept, and laughed, and got mad over that book all at the same time. [Laughter.] He had wept because of touching exhibitions which it gave—of affection and love between masters and slaves, between women and the slaves, their servants. All this went to show the pulsations of the great Southern heart. The objection which he had to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was this, that Mrs. STOWE had taken aggravated individual facts and presented them as the great fact of Southern life. It ought to be remembered, however, said he, that all the atrocity in that book did not emanate from the South. Miss [illegible], who did not know how to govern a slave [illegible] came from the North. Legree, who whipped Uncle Tom to death, also came from the North. [Laughter.]

DR. ROSS ON THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The portion of Dr. Ross' speech which made the greatest sensation, was a passage in which he referred to the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*. A gentleman in New York, he said, a gentleman of very high position, had remarked to him in reference to his speech, (Dr. Ross',) which was published in the *Journal of Commerce* last May—stand up to that platform, and I will back you in it—I will thank you in it." This gentleman, said Dr. Ross, is one of the first editors in the City of New-York. His words were, "I will back you up—stand where you are. Take six months," he continued, "and rake and scrape all the murders of slaves and masters, all the atrocities in the South that result from the system of Slavery, and I will pledge you my word as a gentleman and a Christian, that *I will give you statistics to show that more murders, more poisonings, more atrocities* have transpired in the City of New-York, or State, in the same given time, in the relation of *husband and wife*, and *parent and child*." If it was necessary, he (Dr. Ross) would give the name of the gentleman. He is a man who, when he says a thing, will stand up to the wall as stiff as Dr. Ross.

A VOICE—"*Give us the name. Who is he?*"

DR. ROSS—HALLOCK.

A VOICE—We knew that before!

DR. ROSS—Very good.

DR. ROSS ON THE "DETROIT RESOLUTIONS."

The Speaker then turned from the *Journal of Commerce* to the "Detroit Resolutions," referring also to the previous resolutions of 1818. He had called them "stultified abstractions," and "Delphic words." So they are. [Laughter.] Why, said he, what do the resolutions say? They say that you slaveholders, are committing a great "blot upon our holy religion." And what then? Why, then, they go on to make excuses like this; but, if the "laws of the land" are over your heads, then you may hold on to your slaves. They say that you must not sell a brother in the Church "without his consent," implying, of course, that "with his consent" the poor fellow may be sold or not, just as it happens. According to his (Dr. Ross') plain way of thinking, his old Virginian way is pure and unmitigated nonsense. He wanted something better than this from the Assembly this time. [Laughter.] The resolutions are absurd and nonsensical. Judge JESSUP, he said, made a great speech on them in the last Assembly. After he (Judge JESSUP) got through, he (Dr. Ross) got up, and, looking the Judge straight in the face, said to him: "Judge, do you admit that, according to the Detroit resolutions, Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, may hold 3,000 slaves?" The Judge started as if a horse had seen a lion in the path! [Laughter.] He turned pale, and said: "I don't think he could hold so many." [Laughter.] "Well, Judge, *how many* can he hold?" The Judge replied, magnanimously: "I believe he can hold the 3,000." That one single question shivered to atoms the whole of the Detroit resolutions! [illegible] abstractions!"

After this statement of his views, the Doctor concluded his remarks with his inevitable and characteristic allusion to the "eternal right and wrong in the [illegible] state of things," and [illegible] with an air of [illegible] satisfaction—[illegible] audience.

After the speech of the Doctor [illegible] a resolution (introduced yesterday, [illegible]) was again brought up—to [illegible] for the purpose of giving [illegible] speak in order, and [illegible] last Committee of thirteen, to report a plan of action to the Assembly. A debate on this resolution immediately "came in like a flood," and swamped the main question, and held its head under water for the remainder of the afternoon. It is not drowned out, however, and will eventually come up above the surface to-morrow.

The result of the afternoon's debate was comparatively nothing. The hour of adjournment arrived and cut short the discussion without a vote.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

The first order of the day, for this morning, was the consideration of the subject of Education. It was brought before the house on the basis of the "Annual Report of the Permanent Committee on Education for the Ministry." This report is admitted to be the ablest document that has yet been brought before the Assembly. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Committee, Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, of Indianapolis. The report was received with the more interest by the Assembly, from the fact that this Committee is a newly organized body, which has sprung into existence since the last annual meeting of the Assembly. The Report gives an account of the formation of the Committee, and of its early meeting in June last; a general history of educational matters in this country from the beginning; an examination of some causes that are operating to decrease the number of students for the Ministry; a plan of action for Presbyteries in reference to the general subject of education, and a plan for aiding Beneficiaries. A discussion arose on the report, chiefly on the last two features, viz.: The "plans." The plan of action for the Presbyteries embraced nine distinct points, and the plan for aiding Beneficiaries, fifteen. Each of these points, in both reports, was separately discussed and voted upon. The whole of the morning session and a part of that of the afternoon were occupied with these details.

A SQUIB.

The following squib was circulated through the Assembly, on printed slips, this morning. It is strongly suspected that the writer, who states "Dr. Ross' position," is a "Looker-in" only when Dr. Ross himself looks in!

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLAYING AT CHESS.

Dr. Ross' position is this: He considers the Slavery question, in the Assembly, to be a *great game of chess between the North and the South*. And, that, yesterday, he made two *movements* which have *checkmated* the North. That is to say—he has brought two arguments to bear upon the North, which they can neither resist nor retreat from.

First—He has shown that the South no longer occupy infidel ground, or no ground at all, as to what Slavery is, and their duty; but, are now more and more, understanding what the Bible tells them, and doing their duty; *therefore* the North must say to them, We see you are not sinners, *in your position*. You are on the right ground.

Secondly—That he has shown that all the past *testimony* of the Assembly, *for more than forty years*, has been "*stultified abstractions*," and "*Delphic words*"—double-faced testimony, unworthy of the Presbyterian Church; *therefore* the Assembly can never, and will never, again, give such testimony. And, finally, that the Assembly can give no testimony whatever against the South, except that, like other Christians, they are not as good as they ought to be—all which the South humbly doth confess, and prays the North to confess, in imitation of their meek acknowledgment.

The Anti-Slavery Party is enveloped under these two batteries, which they can neither silence nor retreat from. The North, then, is checkmated. The game is not, as yet, fully developed. But the Doctor *says* that is the result when it is played out.

A LOOKER-IN.

American Baptist Free Mission Society.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention assembled in MacDougal-street Church, between Prince and Spring, at 10½ o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. GOODELL, and singing by the congregation. Rev. N. L. POST, from the Committee appointed yesterday on the subject of slavery and other sins, presented the following

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Delegates from the Free Regular Baptist Association, on the principle held by said Association, viz.:

"That the Church of Jesus Christ should have no fellowship with those who countenance slaveholding, either by participating in it or apologizing for it,"

Report, that, in the opinion of your Committee, the views and practices of the Association are entirely consistent with Baptist principles, and fully authorized by the teachings of the New Testament.

At the same time we think that our missionary body is not competent to prescribe any special course of action to associations, churches, or individuals, from whom, the churches especially, we rather seek direction and control, than assume to govern them.

We also submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That we admire and approve the self-denying integrity and energy of the Association referred to, and do cordially invite them to cooperate with us, and most solemnly and earnestly commend their principles to the consideration of every Baptist Christian.

The following report was offered by Rev. SIMON AARON, as explanatory of the above:

Your Committee appointed to confer with Brother CRAVEN and other delegates from the Free Regular Baptist Association, on the subject matter of resolutions passed by that body, report that they have held the conference to which they were appointed, and considered the resolutions proposed for the consideration of this body, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have been requested by the Free Regular Baptist association to express our opinion in relation to certain resolutions passed by said Association, which embody its distinctive sentiments on the subject of Slavery and other sins.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body, it is perfectly consistent with the independence of Baptist Churches for those composing the said Association, to take grounds of non-fellowship with slaveholders, and all those who are in any way connected with Slavery.

Resolved, That we admire and approve the Anti-Slavery spirit and integrity of the brethren composing said association, and heartily invite them to cooperate with us in the objects of our common interest.

The resolutions, after debate, passed unanimously.

Rev. Mr. POST then read a long communication from Rev. J. S. GOODMAN, appealing for the establishment of a mission among the Bassas in Africa, and offering himself as a missionary. Rev. Mr. POST strongly advocated the appeal, seconding that brother GOODMAN, who was truly a *good* man, be sent back to Africa; he was willing to make any sacrifice for this purpose, and he knew that the mission could be sustained.

Rev. Mr. HALL then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Board the appointment of Brother J. S. GOODMAN, as a missionary to Africa, on condition that he spend such time as the Board deem proper, in visiting churches in different parts of the country, with a view of exciting an interest in behalf of the African Mission, and that he be sent out as soon as the funds shall be furnished for that purpose.

The meeting adjourned, after prayer by Brother GRAHAM, (Freewill Baptist Church, New-York,) till 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon's proceedings commenced at 5 minutes to 3 o'clock; the attendance was not so large as in the morning. The exercises opened by singing the 318th hymn, followed with prayer by Elder PHILLIPS. The congregation then sung the 128th hymn, "Go preach my gospel saith the Lord," after which Rev. Mr. KENYON preached from the following text:

But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light. 1 Peter, ii. 9.

After the sermon a motion to refer the Corresponding Secretary's report to the Board of Trustees for publication prevailed.

Rev. Mr. HALE moved that Brother W. WALKER be requested to republish in the *Baptist*, his review of the Constitution of the Missionary Union, with any additional notes he might deem desirable.

After long debate the resolution amended by inserting an additional clause to the effect that the "review of the Constitution of the Missionary Union" be published in pamphlet form, was adopted.

The Treasurer (Rev. Mr. CURTIS) then presented his report, as follows:

Amount on hand at the commencement of the year	$3,2[illegible] 58
Receipts during the year including, legacy from Brother Tweedale	6,990 61
Total	$10,280 19

EXPENDITURES.

Burmah Mission	$1,679 98
Hayti	200 00
Kansas	200 00
Oregon	345 12
Canada	505 99
Home Missions	249 52
Corresponding Secretary	500 00
Agency	388 07
Assistant Editor and Agent	250 00
Publications	107 91
Post, Stationery, &c.	79 74
Losses through mail	117 43
American Baptist	2,480 19
Balance on hand	3,907 19
Total	$10,[illegible] 19

Rev. Mr. POST proposed a vote of thanks to the Church and Congregation in which they had assembled, for the use of the church. Carried.

Rev. Mr. HALL said that it was not often that he offered resolutions, but he could not avoid noticing the very excellent reports of the proceedings published in the daily papers, and particularly those in the *Times* and *Express*. Even in religious matters the Free Baptist Mission was often misrepresented; he would therefore propose a vote of thanks to the Reporters who gave such a faithful record of their proceedings.

Rev. Mr. WALKER agreed with Brother HALL [illegible] were generally hostile to this [illegible] the religious papers garbled statements [illegible] and no doubt would now. [illegible] Adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. DUNBAR, pastor of this Church, offered [illegible] remarks in favor of the Colored Churches [illegible] people in the City. He suggested that a Committee be appointed to inquire whether the Association could not take the Colored Baptists of New-York under their wing.

Rev. Mr. GLADDEN, of Block Island, and Rev. Mr. DUNBAR supported the suggestion.

On motion of Rev. Mr. WALKER instructions were given to the Board of Trustees to open a correspondence in relation to the matter, and also that the Board appoint a colporteur to the colored people if possible.

A resolution was then offered approving of the appointment of missionaries to Burmah, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. DENISON, the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

In the absence of Rev. Mr. AARON, the appointee, Rev. Mr. DENISON, of Buffalo, preached a practical sermon from Genesis iv. 9. After which, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Dr. Doremus at the Academy.

Dr. DOREMUS' lecture on Light at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, was a remarkable affair, on several accounts. It developed some new facts in Science, it netted a handsome sum for the Deaf Mutes, for whose benefit it was given, and it was unprecedentedly long. Not every man could have kept an audience as interested and orderly from 8 o'clock in the evening till near midnight, as Dr. DOREMUS contrived to do without apparent effort. In the arrangement of his illustrations, he was peculiarly happy. The attractions of his experiments grew greater as the night grew longer, and the best was the last. The entire stage of the Academy was covered with apparatus. Two long tables stretched from wing to wing, behind the footlights, crowded with glasses; a host of fearful [illegible] occupied the orchestra; mysterious implements were strewed about the floor, and two Fresnel lights occupied the rear. The house was as full of people as the stage of apparatus, and it was altogether a pleasant scene—Science made handy, and brought down to every man's understanding. Dr. DOREMUS avowed his sense of embarrassment in viewing the crowd who had waited upon him, and was diffident in appearing as a chemist in a house devoted to the Muses, but after making this statement found the occasion excellent for the expression of a lament that New-York has no public Hall of Science in which elaborate experiments can be set forth. He was delighted, however, with the prospect that this want of ours will presently be met by the Cooper Institute, and called down a benison on the head of Mr. PETER COOPER, the response to which was unanimous and hearty. Yet was the Doctor not so sure that he or Science were out of place in an Academy set apart for music—for did not the Grecian poets emblematize Apollo in the sunbeam; was it not possible for one evening to dispense with the lyre and substitute the light? In the beginning of creation, the first development of the action of matter upon matter, was the production of light—and the sunbeam has given, still gives, and, so long as it last, will continue to give, the vitalizing property to animal and vegetable existence. Starting from this point, the Doctor ran over a rapid description of the sources of external light, the planets, the satellites, the fixed stars, the comets; and in touching upon the latter, comforted his hearers by *assuring them that the world is not to be knocked to pieces* next month by the tail of an erratic Comet, as some would have us believe. This disquisition on the natural lights led readily into descriptions of the means of artificial illumination; and at this point the series of brilliant experiments which afterwards dazzled the eyes of the beholders, was first let loose. First came the familiar experiments with oxygen and hydrogen. Candles burned with increased brilliancy in a jar filled with oxygen, and respectfully declined to burn at all when shoved unceremoniously up a tube of hydrogen, though the flame played about the tube's mouth and kissed the candle-wick into a blaze as it emerged. Then a miniature carbonic-acid-gas factory was started into operation. Hydrochloric acid on bits of marble set free the heavy and poisonous element that killed the men in the Black Hole of Calcutta and murders dogs in the caves of the mountains. Six bits of candles, all in a row, placed in a trough, and the trough tilted up at an angle of 45°, were lighted, and burned till the gas was poured over them. The Doctor seemed to pour out of a jar that was full of emptiness, but the lights went out, and so did the gas, and the effect was instantaneous, and the audience applauded vociferously. Then water parted with its oxygen to burn metal. Then ice snapped and crackled and burned fiercely. Then a model of an Arctic lamp was shown and lighted. Then a non-explosive lamp for burning-fluid, (a New-York contrivance,) was turned upside down and broken, and there was no flame. Then the Doctor explained the differences between camphene and fluid, and exhibited a dozen varieties of gas-burners, and declared that the best which evolved the gas through a circle of little holes. The Davy-lamp, to prevent explosions from fire-damp, was produced and tried, satisfactorily, and the Fresnel lantern was lighted and rotated. A dozen interesting experiments followed, and then came the peculiar charm of the evening—the production of Photographs by electric light. To effect this, a powerful galvanic battery of sixty cups was arranged, with broad strips of metal for conductors. The strips were suspended at a hight of 20 feet from the stage, resting upon four poles from the "property-room," and terminated in a connection with two carbon points attached to one of RUHMKORFF's ingenious machines for converting magnetic into statical electricity, and producing magneto-electric light. The result of this experiment was magnificent. The light was white and of similar brilliancy. Thrown upon a reflector, it was cast upon a bust of FRANKLIN, which rested upon a pedestal near the left proscenium-box, and an imperial camera, managed by Mr. BRADY, was placed in position, and pictures were taken in five seconds, with as much comfort as though the opposition sun, "the original Jacobs," had shined in above the drop-curtain. The occupants of a box among whom was visible the well-known face of Dr. CARNOCHAN, were next transferred to glass, and then the light went out, having done its duty brilliantly. Then Dr. DOREMUS made a very bad smell—by burning phosphorus in oxygen, and the audience got out doors as fast as they could—to be thoroughly drenched by a torrent of rain, which was not to be made light of.

THE QUAKERS.—When the other religious sects have mostly got through with their anniversary ceremonies, the Society of Friends or Quakers, both "Orthodox" and "Hicksites," are about commencing theirs. The "Hicksites" have been holding their meetings at the new church in Twenty-seventh-street, and the "Orthodox" Friends commenced their services in the church in Orchard street, on Sunday last. They have only two meetings on these occasions, which are open to the public, the religious services of Sunday and Wednesday, when prayer, preaching and expounding take place; the most noted Ministers, both male and female, participating therein. On the other days the meetings are strictly private. Unlike other denominations, the "Friends" do not set forth a detailed statement of their condition and prospects. What statistics they employ in their business meetings are never given to the public.

LEATHER CHEAPER.—While so many articles of necessary use are going up in price, it is refreshing to hear that one is coming down. A little while ago we were startled at the rapid rise in leather, which advanced about 40 per cent. in the space of nine months. Now the boot is on the other leg. The raw material has fallen. It dropped down about 15 per cent. in the last few weeks, and the dealers in the "Swamp" are exceedingly anxious about prices. The bears are in the ascendant. There is no telling how it will end. *Notwithstanding the late violent fluctuations in this* branch of trade, however, we hear of very few who *have succumbed. The dealers in the "Swamp"* thus far stand firm.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE WEST.—According to the New-York *Abend Zeitung*, the emigration from Germany this year promises to be larger than ever. From all parts of Germany—even the parts that have never had the Western fever on before—from Pomerania, Western Prussia, and Brandenburg, parties are making up to leave for America. Most of the new comers are mechanics and farmers—men used to working, and used to the rewards and comforts which industry everywhere secures to a greater or less extent.

[illegible] There is a fine case of young pears on the Old [illegible] pear tree, corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Murders on the Brig General Pierce—Verdict of Guilty.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Yesterday, at the opening of Court, a new list of Jurors was called, to complete the panel for the trial of the four sailors, (convicted of manslaughter on Wednesday, for the killing of Captain Lawson, of the brig *General Pierce*, on the high seas, on Feb. 15,) for the wilful murder of Charles Groves, the colored cook of that vessel, on the same occasion. On Thursday, four jurors only were obtained, but yesterday the remaining eight were procured in about an hour, after very little challenging, either on the part of the defence or the prosecution. The names of the Jury on this second trial are:

John C. Fly, J. H. VanHouten, Thomas Smith, Henry David, W. H. Gildersleeve, David Smith, Geo. W. Palmer, C. F. VanOrden, [illegible], Samuel R. Wells, Peter R. Beach, Henry C. [illegible].

The names of the four prisoners are John DaCosta, John Neds, John Brown and John Smith.

The case was opened to the Jury by Mr. Smyth, associated with the United States District-Attorney, for the prosecution. He said that the prisoners were on trial, charged with the murder of one Charles Groves on board the brig *General Pierce*, bound from New-York to Monrovia. The first count in the indictment alleged that Groves was killed by a dirk in the hands of the prisoner Smith. The second count stated that, after he had been stabbed by Smith, and before he was dead, he was seized by Smith and the other prisoners and thrown overboard into the sea, where he was drowned. The third count was that Brown, Neds and DaCosta aided Smith in the murder.

The counsel proceeded to relate the history of the mutiny on board the brig, by the prisoners, and the subsequent transactions, resulting in the death of the Captain and cook. It was merely a recapitulation of the opening speech on the former trial, on Monday last. The only new point was that the mate saw Smith go into the cabin and strike the cook with a dirk, and that afterwards all the four prisoners [illegible] him overboard.

Mr. Nash, for the defence, remarked that there was not a shadow of right in placing either Neds, Da Costa or Brown on trial as aiders or abettors in the crime as charged, inasmuch as there was no evidence that either of them struck the blow or [illegible] in the striking of it. Aiders and abettors, if they subsequently [illegible], are not subject to indictment until after the conviction of the principal, and even then they were entitled to separate indictments. He cited the case of Crowninshield in Massachusetts, where it was decided that aiders and abettors in Crowninshield's crime, could not be put on trial, because Crowninshield committed suicide before he was tried. He, therefore, moved that Smith should be tried separately and first.

The Court denied the motion. Mr. Nash excepted.

Christian H. W. Petrous, the first mate of the brig, was then sworn, when Mr. Nash moved that as the case had been gone into thoroughly before, all the evidence should be confined to the cook's case.

Mr. McKeon argued that, so far as the evidence, in the case of the Captain's death, would go to show the motive for killing the cook, he had a right to go into the former evidence. The Court assented, ruling against Mr. Nash, and the witness was then examined. The testimony was exactly the same as on the trial last Tuesday, of the same prisoners, for killing the Captain. Mr. Nash again objected to the evidence relating to the Captain. The prisoners had already been tried and convicted for his death, and they were not to be tried for it a second time. The Court decided that the evidence was legitimate, inasmuch as it would tend to show malice.

Witness resumed.—I saw the cook in the cabin, and Smith was running a dirk into him; I [illegible] as fast as I could, and saw Neds and DaCosta standing on the forecastle by the Captain; [illegible] of the crew there; I think it was Brown, but not sure; Neds had a "heaver" in his hand; a heaver is a heavy block of wood; DaCosta had a [illegible] knife; I asked what was the matter, and tried to pacify them; Smith then came out of the cabin; the Captain spoke to them, and said they ought to take charge of the ship if they liked; Neds said he wouldn't take charge, as he didn't know navigation; they said that witness should navigate the ship; the Captain refused this, but said that he would take the ship into any port they pleased, for as they had got command of the ship, they might do what they pleased; Da Costa then struck the Captain; the Captain cried out for help; I made the attempt to get to him [illegible] Brown came to me with a dagger; he put it to my breast, and said "I will kill you;" I stepped back and told him to go and help the Captain; he ran up to the Captain, who was lying on the deck, and stabbed him in his left breast; the four prisoners then seized the Captain and threw him into the sea, from the larboard side; they then ran to the cabin, and brought the cook out; they threw the cook overboard on the starboard side; they then came up to me, told me I was Captain, and ordered me to bring the ship into St. Thomas.

The witness then proceeded to relate the circumstances of the log-book, and the entry therein of the sickness and finally decease of the Captain, and [illegible] were fictitiously entered. The whole of this evidence was published three days ago in the TIMES, in the time of the trial of these same prisoners for the murder of the Captain.

The cross-examination of this witness did not elicit anything new. Mr. Nash tried to make him show that the brig *General Pierce* was a slaver, and that she was bound to Africa for a cargo of negroes. He failed to prove this, and the Court ruled that the question, in any way, was irrelevant.

The boy, *George Kerby*, was then examined. His testimony was the same, as on the previous trial, in all that related to the mutiny and the Captain; he saw Neds take a dirk from his chest, Smith took a knife from his chest, and Da Costa followed him; witness then heard a scuffle, and went to see what was the matter; the Captain was lying, bleeding, on the deck; Da Costa and Neds were near him; Brown and Smith came up, and all four threw the Captain overboard; they then went into the cabin and brought the cook out; he appeared dead; his head and arms were lying down like a dead man's; they threw the cook overboard; the only reason that they killed the cook was, so far as witness was aware, because he struck Smith; they killed the cook, as he heard, because he should not get the captain's pistols for him; they said to witness that if he did not watch and see if the mate altered the log-book so as to make it appear that the captain and cook were taken sick and died, they would kill him, and if he said anything when they got on shore, they [illegible] to kill him.

Mr. Nash cross-examined this witness at great length, but only made out a slight discrepancy between his evidence and that of the mate Petrous. The witness did not know that there was any ill-feeling between Da Costa, Brown, or Neds; they always appeared very *friendly*; *he did not hear the Captain* tell the cook to bring out the pistols; he did not know that Smith went to get the captain's pistols, and that the cook said he should not have them, and assaulted Smith, and that in the scuffle that followed Smith got stabbed; he did not hear of such a thing until counsel said so in Court.

George Munday, the second mate of the brig, was the next witness. His testimony was the same as before. He showed that the mutiny was the result of the Captain's striking Smith; Neds asked the Captain why he struck every man in the ship for; Da Costa, Neds, and Brown beat him about the head, and Smith struck him with a knife; they threw the Captain on [illegible] cook overboard; he only remembered two of those who threw the cook overboard, viz: Smith and Brown; there was no ship in sight when they threw the Captain and cook overboard.

John Morris testified the same as on the previous trial in all matters relating to the killing of the Captain; he saw the cook thrown overboard.

There being no evidence for the defence, Mr. Nash rose to address the Jury, for the prisoners. He contended that the ship was designed by the Captain to go to the coast of Africa and obtain negroes for the slave trade—that the prisoners were seduced on board the ship by false representations, and that when they found how they had been deceived they were justified in demanding to be taken to another port, and on being refused, mutiny, in such case, would cease to be an offence, and if in that case life were lost, it might almost be termed justifiable homicide. He argued that there had been no evidence to implicate Brown, who was shown to have been at the wheel, or Da Costa, or Neds. Nor had it been shown that Smith had not been first attacked by the cook and killed him in self defence, in which case the Jury could only find him guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. McKeon, for the Government, followed, in a somewhat brief, but able speech.

The Judge then charged the Jury. He recited the indictment by its various counts, and reviewed the evidence. It was the duty of the Jury to determine the facts of the case, and they were not to be swayed or influenced in their determination of the facts by any consequences that may follow. Is the individual claimed to be dead really dead? Was his death occasioned by violence, and was his violent death occasioned by these prisoners? And was it occasioned by unlawful acts on their part? The last essential point was, was this unlawful act the consequence of malicious intention? Then, if this was proved, and it was not shown that they were not in their right mind, it was the duty of the Jury to find a verdict in accordance with that evidence. A great deal has been said, in the course of the trial, to prove that the ship was engaged in the slave trade. Such, however, had not been shown, and if it had, it would be no justification for taking the life of the cook. And if the Captain was killed by these men because he had committed violence on Smith, and so a *Jury in that case might* be justified in finding a verdict of manslaughter, yet *that assault of the Captain* on Smith could be no justification of the assault on the cook, who *had given* them no provocation. There was no question that the Captain was dead, through the blow of a dirk given by Smith, and by his having been precipitated by the four prisoners into the sea. And there was no question that the cook was, in legal phrase, "in the peace of the law," that he was committing no offence; and there is no question that the prisoners were of sane mind, that the killing was done on the high seas, and from a malicious motive. The rule of law is, that if the prisoners left the forecastle of the ship, with a common object, although only one of them actually struck the fatal blow, yet they must all be held to be equally guilty, and it is for you, gentlemen, to determine from the evidence whether all these men had a common object. [illegible] of them armed themselves [illegible] rendering the Captain [illegible] the cook, [illegible] alleged.

[illegible]

...with respect to the consequences of your verdict with that you have nothing to do. The law determines the consequences. You only have to determine the facts from the evidence, according to your oaths.

The Jury left the Court at 7½ o'clock.

They returned shortly after 8½ o'clock, and announced there was no possibility of their agreeing, even on the first case of Smith. At the direction of the Judge they again retired, His Honor stating that if they agreed before 12 o'clock he would return to the Court and receive their verdict.

At 10 minutes before 12 o'clock the Judge having been notified that the Jury returned a second time into Court. They said they had agreed upon their verdict—finding John Smith Guilty of Murder, and [illegible] De Costa, John Brown, and John Wells, guilty of manslaughter.

[illegible] moved to have the Jury polled in the case of Brown. They were severally asked by the Clerk if they found John Brown guilty of manslaughter, and each answered that he did.

Mr. [illegible] asked the Clerk to enter a stay of proceedings for ten days, for the purpose of giving him time to file a bill of exceptions. Mr. Smith, for the prosecution, said he understood that in that Court there was no such thing as a bill of exceptions. The Judge assented, but said that he would grant Mr. [illegible] sufficient time to make a motion for a new trial.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

THE MILLS' WILL CASE.

Lydia Mills, &c. vs. Wm. D. Mills, et al.—Yesterday Judge Clerke rendered his decision in this case. We give the following abstract of his opinion:

Clerke, J.—The terms and provisions of this will are inconsistent with the claim of the widow. The testator directs a final distribution of his estate after the youngest child shall have come of age, and that one-third of it be reserved and invested for his wife during her life, and in the next clause he further directs that the residue of his estate (remaining after the deduction of the one-third,) be divided among his eight children, evidently not contemplating that another one third for his wife should be also deducted before the distribution.

When a testator directs a general distribution of his estate without assigning any particular distinct portion of it to any one, and gives one-third of the whole to his wife, and the remainder (securing two-thirds of it of course) to others without qualification, this is a deduction totally inconsistent with the idea that the widow should have any more than one-third of the whole; in other words, the residue (two-thirds) cannot mean one-third. The real estate in New-York being peremptorily directed by the will to be sold, it must be deemed of equitable conversion to be money and personal estate by the testator's death; the Judge therefore thinks that the judgments against the children are not liens upon the New-York property, but as the other real property is not within this direction, it must be deemed to have vesture in them, and is consequently subject to those liens, two-thirds of which being, also, subject to the inchoate right of dower of the moneys of such children, according to their respective shares in said two thirds.

Their future interest in the one-third of the portion of the real estate is not subject to this inchoate right of dower, because the husbands are not seized, [illegible] either in law or in fact, the life interest being in their mother. Let a judgment be settled on notice in conformity with this decision, and with the report of the referee, except those points of it in which I have indicated error.

Duncomb vs. Woodruff.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Fuller vs. Babin.—Motion denied, without prejudice to plaintiff's right to present these points before the referee on his claim to surplus money.

In re new Reservoir.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Knapp vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.—Amendments to printed case settled.

Pierson, receiver, &c., vs. Squire.—Decision as to costs affirmed.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DAMAGED GOODS.

Burgess and Bakler vs. Murry.—In 1855, the plaintiffs' agent at Aspinwall shipped a lot of hides for this port. The *F. Dea*, upon which they were shipped, was bound here via Cuba. The goods were not delivered upon arrival, and the plaintiffs sue to recover their value—$1,678 78.

The defence is, that after leaving Aspinwall the Captain and nearly all the crew were taken sick, and several died. In consequence the vessel was obliged to put into Carthagena in distress. While there, the Captain discovered that the hides in question had been much injured by worms, &c. After a survey of the goods it was decided that if they were taken to New-York they would be worthless. The hides were therefore sold at auction for $244 66, which, deducting expenses and freight, left $237 69, which was tendered to the plaintiffs, as owners of the goods. The defendants claim that they acted for the best interests of the shippers, and deny liability. The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—May 29.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

The Governors of the Alms-House vs. J. W. Hart.—Motion granted.

Samuel P. Whiting vs. Michael Hemmill.—Defendant discharged on the payment of costs.

William R. Stafford vs. Frederick A. Gukon.—Attachment ordered.

E. G. Crane vs. Anthony Vaughan.—Motion denied, without costs.

Edward Hore vs. Joseph Hunt.—Motion denied.

Edward Kennedy vs. C. R. Totten.—Motion granted.

The General Term Supreme Court was yesterday adjourned until Monday, without transacting any business, owing to the absence of Judge Peabody, occasioned by sickness in his family.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the land officers at Doniphan and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, respecting the receipt at the sale of Indian trust lands in June and July next of the transfer drafts on New-York. These drafts have been supplied by the Treasury Department to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Missouri, and are in sums of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000 each.

Mr. G. M. Icken, a well-known resident of Sussex County, Del., was brutally murdered on Wednesday, in broad daylight, a few feet from his own door. He was standing in his own yard, unconscious of any danger, when two negro women, by a preconcerted signal, rushed upon him, threw him on the ground, and while one held him, the other, with an axe, severed his head from his body.

De Veaux College, an institution founded and endowed by the late Judge De Veaux, of Niagara Falls, was opened last week in the new College edifice, just below Suspension Bridge. Although no imposing ceremonial was contemplated, the College Chapel was filled with gentlemen and ladies from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Lockport and some of the adjoining towns.

The population of Massachusetts is 1,132,369. In 1855 there were 33,345 births, 12,329 marriages and 20,798 deaths. No marriage occurred during 1854 or 1855 in the town of Hancock, in the county of Berkshire, a town numbering, by the last census, 848 inhabitants.

The late Legislature of Pennsylvania was in session nearly sixteen weeks, passing nearly nine hundred bills, among which is the greatest number of bank charters ever passed at one session since 1837-38.

On the Georgia Railroad there are two Lilliputian engines, weighing but 2,500 lbs. each, used for running very light trains. The boilers are upright and oval, and three feet by two.

Seven hundred German families are now on their way to Davenport, Iowa, as the first of the Spring emigration. This will prove a valuable addition to the population of Iowa.

The country seat and farm of Caleb Cope, Esq., 120 acres, near Germantown, Pa., was sold on the premises last Wednesday, for $70,250.

A Republican State Convention is called to meet at Bangor, Me., on Thursday, June 25.

At Lake Superior, the snow is still a foot deep, and ice 20 inches thick.

The public debt of Canada is officially stated at $1,[illegible].

The Longitude Feat.—The Toronto Globe understands that "for the last few nights, after the close of the regular business of the line, the Montreal Telegraphic Company, in connection with the American Telegraph Companies through the States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, have been working direct from Chicago to Quebec, via Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal, a distance by the telegraphic route of some 1,300 or 1,400 miles. The object of this lengthy communication is to establish the correct longitude, by solar observations, of the different places. Lieut. Ashe, of Quebec, conducted the observations at Chicago. The operators there say that the lines worked beautifully on fine nights, and the signals went through as instantaneously as though the distance was 13 instead of 1,400 miles. The longest stretch of the great submarine cable between England and America will be about 1,900 miles; so that if the difficulties of laying down the cable can be successfully overcome, there appears to be, as far as human reason can foresee, no difficulty as to the working of it. The opinion of the operators in Toronto, who watched the signals from Chicago to Quebec, was, that if the distance had been twice as great, the electric fluid would have bounded over it as quickly, [illegible] than no time, as the signals leaving Quebec at 10½ P. M. would reach Chicago about 9½ P. M.—Chicago time being about one hour slower than Quebec."

[illegible]

From the [illegible].

On the evening of the [illegible], a man named William French was killed at a whisky grocery in [illegible]. The following particulars we extract from a letter written in [illegible] on the 17th inst.:—"Our town was the scene of much confusion and excitement yesterday evening, in consequence of the death of William French, which was caused by James H. Lowe, who stabbed him on the gallery at Cannon's grocery. They had been drinking together, and got into a quarrel about some trivial matter. Lowe stated something in relation to French, which French pronounced to be a lie, whereupon Lowe picked up a chair and attempted to strike French with it, but was prevented from so doing by the interference of those present. He then made another assertion similar to the first, and French replied that he told a d——d lie.

Lowe immediately struck him in the face with his fist and knocked him down; after which Lowe went back into the grocery, and French left the place. About fifteen minutes afterwards, French returned and endeavored to enter the house, but was prevented by Mr. Cannon. French then remarked that Lowe had knocked him down without any cause or provocation. Lowe asked him what he intended to do, and he replied that he intended to defend himself. Angry words ensued, and Lowe drew a bowie knife and struck French with it in the abdomen. French fell back on the ground, and exclaimed, "Oh, I'm a dead man." The crowd rushed towards him, and on examination, it was found that he was dangerously cut. Meanwhile, Lowe effected his escape. Warrants were issued, and every house in town was searched, but Lowe could not be found.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*.

New-York, Friday, May 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, at old prices. Pearls, $7 6[illegible]; Pots, $7 8[illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand is tame; prices still exhibit a downward tendency. Java, 15½c.@16¼c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Jamaica, 11½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11 5-16c.; Bahia, 10¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The market is rather sparingly supplied, at previous quotations, though buyers are more disposed to purchase thereat. The reported sales are somewhat limited.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	14	14¼	14¼	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15¼	15¼

FISH—The leading kinds are in good request at full prices. Cod and mackerel are in very moderate supply. Herring appear abundant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty active at about former prices. Sales 8,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 [illegible]@$6 [illegible]
Straight State	6 60@ 6 85
Extra State	6 75@ 7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 80@ 7 10
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 8 60
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 00

Canadian is heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 400 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand, and is firm. The transactions since our last, comprise about 2,300 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $4 00@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made by auction of 1,277 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 60@$2 30; and 1,390 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 50@$4 25 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, and is, if anything, on the advance. Sales: 14,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $5; Canadian Club at $1 93; and very good Western Red at $1 67 ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bushels, in small lots, at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Stock very light; demand urgent. Barley ranges from $1 [illegible]@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Some English, to arrive, was reported sold at $1 65 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 70@$1 80 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are worth 66c.@73c. for Western; 66c.@70 for State, and 64c.@68c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is pretty active at former prices. Sales 38,000 bushels, at $1@$1 01½ for mixed, in store; $1@$1 03 for yellow, and $1 02@$1 04 for white, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River transpired at 90c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are heavy and languid, as previously represented.

HOPS—There were 47 bales last year's growth purchased, in lots, at 7c @11c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—About 60 tons Scotch Pig were sold at $34 50@$35, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is moderately inquired for at, however feebly sustained prices.

LIME—Rockland, 87½c.@90c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still selling at former prices. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@63c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, and is stiffly held. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is more sought after, and is generally worth 45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale is in demand, while Sperm, Red and Olive Oils are partially neglected, at old quotations. Linseed is salable and steady, at 79c.@81c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales: 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $22 90@$23 25 for Mess, and $19 30@$19 40 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are firm at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is salable and worth 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in less demand and is heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. and tierces, mostly prime, at 14¾c.@14⅞c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $20@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 18c.@20c. for new Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good new State, and 26c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@11c.

RICE—Continues in fair request, at former rates, $4 25@$5 37½ for common to choice ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Are dull and heavy, as before reported.

SUGARS—Are rather more freely offered, but not at lower prices. Hence, buyers are still purchasing with remarkable reserve. Sales, to-day, only small lots of Cuba, &c., in hhds., at 10⅝c.@11¼c., and Havana, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—About 10,000 ℔s. prime found buyers at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are in fair demand and are quite stiffly held.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet firm. Sales since Tuesday: 33 hhds. Kentucky at 17½c.; 122 bales Havana at 38½c.@40c.; 98 Cuba at 33c @35c.; with 35 Yara and 121 cerons Giron Carmen, the latter for export, on terms not made public.

WOOL—Is very dull and prices are generally nominal here. The *Arabia* brings reports of the results of the Liverpool and London Wool sales. Colonial Wools sold at 1½d.@3d. below the rates of March, but there was little or no decline from the opening prices, except in the lower grades. The following shows the range of the Liverpool sales:

E. India..13,740 bales	White...sold from 8½d @15½d. ℔ ℔.		
	One lot	16½d. ℔ ℔.	
	Yel. & tinged white 7½d.@15d. ℔ ℔.		
	Do. pcs. & inferior 5½d.@ 8d. ℔ ℔.		
	Grey & unassorted 6d. @11½d. ℔ ℔.		
	Low black	5½d.@ 6d. ℔ ℔.	
	Low gray	4d. @ 5½d. ℔ ℔.	
	Burry and refuse ¾d. @ 5½d. ℔ ℔.		
E. Rios and B. Ayres..1,866 bales	Only a small portion sold	12½d.@20d. ℔ ℔.	
	Cordova	16d. @19½d. ℔ ℔.	
Peru......1,283 bales	A few lots	9d. @15d. ℔ ℔.	
Egyptian.. 297 bales	Sold from	9d. @15½d. ℔ ℔.	
Italian.... 221 bales	Sold from	8½d.@11d. ℔ ℔.	
Iceland.... 230 bales	Sold from	11½d.@13d. ℔ ℔.	
	Greasy & inferior 9½d.@10¾d. ℔ ℔.		
Cheviot...1,756 bales	Sold from	9d. @11½d. ℔ ℔.	
Eng. skin. 962 bales	Sold from	8½d.@17½d. ℔ ℔.	
Oporto.... 503 bales	mostly withdrawn.		
Lisbon.... 540 bales			
Turkey.... 600 bales			
Donskoi... 407 bales			
Sundries.. 701 bales			
Total..23,164 bales			

The London rates were: Sydney, 1s. 3d.@2s. 4d.; super, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 10½d.@2s. 7d.; do. super, 2s. 8d.@3s.; handwashed, 1s. 8½d.@2s. 3½d.; Lambs, 1s. 11d.; Lambs scoured, 2s. 3d.; do. 1s. 11½d.; skin super scoured, 2s. 1d.@2s. 9½d.; skin handwashed, 1s. 9d.@1s. 11d.; locks, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 8d.; Port Philip and Portland Bay, 1s. 3½d.@2s. 3d.; scoured, 1s. 9¼d.@2s. 7d.; Lambs, 1s. 11d.@2s.; Lambs super scoured, 2s. 9d.; handwashed, 1s. 9½d.; skin, 1s. 3½d.@1s. 7d.; do. handwashed, 1s. 9½d.; pieces, 1s. 5d.@1s. 5½d.; South Australian, 1s. 7d.@1s. 10½d.; Lambs, 1s. 7d.@1s. 10½d.; pieces, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 7d.; grease, 10d.@1s. 1½d.; and Cape, 1s. 4d.@1s. 9½d.; handwashed, 1s. 1d.@1s. 10½d.; do. superior, 2s. 1½d.; Lambs, 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9d.; skins, 1s. 6d.; grease, 10d.@10½d.

WHISKY—Is arriving and selling slowly at 30½c.@37c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 3d.@4d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ℔ tierce; Resin, 4d.@6d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 5s.@15s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS FROM DELFT-HAVEN, A.D., 1620.

Now on view at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

City Inspector's Department, New-York, May 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CARTS WILL be employed immediately to collect and remove daily the ashes and garbage from the following Wards: Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth, XXth and XXIId Wards. It is hoped that arrangements will be made in a short time to cause the streets of the said Wards to be swept and properly cleaned. GEORGE MORTON, City Inspector.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 248 (old No. 6) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ To Jews in Particular and Gentiles Generally.—The Gospel of the Kingdom [illegible]... *Christ*... *The Christ Revealed by Moses and the Prophets*. This is the concluding [illegible] will be preached in Hall No. 187 Bowery, over [illegible], TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock... questions, Subject—*Israel's Messiah, not only Melchizedek, High Priest of the Hebrew nation on the day of the Independence... Over Present Government of the World*. The Gospel of the Kingdom of God and name of Jesus will be expounded as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Signed, JOHN THOMAS, M. D.

☞ The Three Roman Purgatories and the One True Protestant Purgatory.—The Rev. Dr. McElhany and missionary friends will (D. V.) discuss the above points in accordance with the Apostolic faith, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mission Church, 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The usual liberty to make objections will be allowed to Roman Catholics. All are respectfully invited.

☞ Ordination.—Mr. Edward Cowell, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., will be ordained by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. John Parker, D. D. Charge by Rev. A. A. Wood. Ordaining prayer by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.

☞ G. E. Lederer and Ephraim M. Epstein will continue to hold their meetings for free discussion with their Jewish brethren, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 105 Centre-st., opposite the Tombs. There will be, also, a Mosaic Lecture at 10 o'clock A. M. at the same place. All, and especially our Jewish brethren, are cordially invited to attend.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church.—John-st. Preaching, next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, a Christian Jew. Subject—*The Religion of Reason*. Also, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. Sandford. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, (Northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.,) F. N. Zabriskie, Pastor. Public worship next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. The public, especially those who do not regularly go to Church, are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ Allen-street Presbyterian Church.—The third lecture before the Young Men's Association of this Church, on *Religious Decision as an Element in the Character of Young Men*, will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Prophecy and its Fulfillment.—First Free Will Baptist Church, worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the EVENING. Subject in the evening as above. Seats free. Strangers invited.

☞ Sunday Morning Lecture on the Comet—at 11 o'clock, by G. Vale at his Class and Lecture Rooms, No. 5 Chatham-square, New-York, (to which he has removed.) Tickets, single, and one admitting a gentleman and lady, to be had in the library, (up stairs.) Lecture repeated at 3½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. Reilly, a Delegate from the Irish Conference, will preach at the M. E. Church in 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning; and Rev. Chas. Fletcher, Pastor, at 3½ in the afternoon and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

☞ Sabbath School Anniversary.—The anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingdale, cor. 68th-st. and Broadway, will be held TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. E. E. Atwater, and others.

☞ Memorial Church.—Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services at 10½, 4 and 8. Seats free.

☞ South Congregational Church—Corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. Rufus W. Clark. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church (between Irving-place and 3d-av.) Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath school morning and afternoon.

☞ Spiritualism.—A lecture on Spiritualism by J. K. Ingalls, Esq., TO-MORROW (Sunday) the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. Members of the Association and the public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Rev. W. L. Parsons will preach in the 20th st. Congregational Church, in 20th-st., near 7th av., on next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. During the Summer there will be an evening service in the place of the afternoon.

☞ Second Coming of Christ.—Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent worships at Union-Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject: *The Only Blessed Hope*. Seats free.

☞ The First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner of Tillary st., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. S. A. Baker, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 and 7½ o'clock, evening. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Yorkville Baptist Church.—Rev. William Lamb, Pastor of the Yorkville Baptist Church, will preach in their house of worship on 83d-st., between 3d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. James Caughey will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, service commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Rev. A. G. Laurie, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ Rev. Dr. West, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church (Dr. McLeod's) 12th st., west of 6th av., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. Rylance, at 7½ P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ Sands-street M. E. Church.—Preaching at 10½, by Rev. W. Edwards, D. D.; in the evening, at 7½, by Rev. Wm. Hamilton—both of the Baltimore Conference.

☞ Central M. E. Church.—7th-av. and 14th st.—Rev. E. S. Brown, the newly-appointed pastor, is expected to preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach TO-MORROW at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats Free.

☞ Westminster Church, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. McCartee, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 3½ o'clock, P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by Rev. Dr. Foster, and in the EVENING by Rev. R. M. Hatfield.

☞ Rev. S. A. Corey will preach, in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. Dowling, the Pastor, will preach at the Bedford st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st., next SUNDAY, morning and evening.

PERSONAL.

MR. O. SACKET, CARD WRITER.—IF this comes to your notice, call at the Girard Hotel, and you will oblige J. F. DUTELLIER, from Utica.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life, from specimen of handwriting; she will give unfailing advice in the management of love affairs, business transactions, lawsuits, journeys, &c., giving also a true picture of the future wife or husband. Address, with return postage, Mlle. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, Broadway Post-Office.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN, WITH an increasing income of $2,500 per year, resident of an Eastern city, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young and accomplished lady, in possession of an equal annual income, with a view to matrimony. Address PHYSICIAN, care of Box No. 1,873, Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

EASTERN NEW-YORK.

The members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Division, in this City and vicinity, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, are invited to unite in the reception of Most Worthy Patriarch McHenry, in full regalia, on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock, in Division Hall, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order, THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

DEDICATION OF THE HOME CHAPEL, NO. 29 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—This edifice—erected by the American Female Guardian Society, as a Free Chapel for the poor, and for other purposes connected with their institution, the Home for the Friendless—has just been completed, and will be dedicated (by leave of Providence) on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University, is expected to preside. Clergymen and laymen of the various denominations will contribute to the interest of the occasion. Singing by the children.

TEMPERANCE MEETING EXTRA.—JOHN HAWKINS, of Baltimore, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, will deliver his experience on TO-MORROW EVENING, May 31, in the Museum Building, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Parents and children, go and hear this man's thrilling experience and miraculous escape from a drunkard's doom.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

I.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE, Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c. By [illegible], Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South." With a portrait of Miss Bronte, a view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and a facsimile handwriting of Miss Bronte. In two volumes, 12mo. Cloth, $2 50.

[illegible]

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The reputation of both the biographer and the subject adds assurance that this work will be well received.

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We would not have this book [illegible]. It will find its own way in the world.

From the New-York Tribune.

The story of Charlotte Bronte's life is touching in its truthful simplicity, than the wildest creation of romance.

From the Ledger.

The scenes [illegible] in this work are [illegible], calculated to make the old feel young and the young old.

Mrs. Gaskell has produced one of the best autobiographies of a woman which [illegible].

From the London Athenæum.

It is rarely that we find a portrait of literary character with such a remarkable subject, and so rarely do we find an author whose works are so popular, so vivid, and distinctive, and whose personal history was so utterly unknown.

II.

DYNEVOR TERRACE, OR, THE CLUE OF LIFE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

2 Vols. 12mo. Cloth. $1 50.

Extract from a review of "The Heir of Redclyffe," and "Heartsease," in the *North American Review* for April.

"The first of her writings which made a sensation here was the 'Heir,' and what a sensation it was! Referring to the remains of the four-months' season of the exhibition, we find it brought to the eighth thousand. How many thousands have been issued since by independent publishers, to supply the demand for new, and the places of drowned, dissolved, or worn-away old copies, we do not attempt to conjecture. Not individuals merely, but households, consisting in great part of tender-hearted young damsels—were plunged into mourning. With a tolerable acquaintance with fictitious heroes, (not to speak of real ones,) from Sir Charles Grandison down to the nursery idol Carlton, we have little hesitation in pronouncing Sir Guy Morville, of Redclyffe, Baronet, the most admirable one we ever met with, in story or out. The glorious, joyous boy, the brilliant, ardent child of genius and of fortune, crowned with the beauty of his early holiness, and overshadowed with the darkness of his hereditary gloom, and the soft and touching sadness of his early death—what a caution is there! What a vision!"

III.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A popular Hand-book of Facts not readily accessible in Literature, History and Science.

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The general idea of the work will be gathered from its title, and from a glance at its contents. It contains many little items of information, gathered from the broad fields of literature, history, and science, which are not contained in Encyclopedias, and ordinary hand-books, and which are readily found when sought. In the department of the Physical and Natural Sciences, moreover, are contained many interesting results of modern research, of too recent date to have found a place in ordinary scientific treatises. In a word, while this volume has little claim to a strictly scientific character, it is believed that it will be found at once useful, interesting, and familiarly instructive.

A NEW BOOK OF NOVELTY, ELEGANCE, AND INTEREST.

A CHARMING STORY FOR LADIES.

Will be published TO-DAY, (May 30,)

EROS AND ANTEROS, OR, THE BACHELOR'S WARD.

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A ROMANCE FROM THE PEN OF ONE OF OUR MOST GIFTED FEMALE POETS.

(What a critic says:)

"The title of this book suggests its character. Love, pure and simple, has gone somewhat out of fashion, as a staple of romance, and "young people" have deplored the innovation which came in with heroines not strictly beautiful, and other originalities by no means fascinating or pleasing. EROS AND ANTEROS will be A POPULAR NOVEL;

it will be extensively read and praised, especially by ladies; it is a story of strong interest, in which the element of affection is pre-eminent. Like D'Israeli's best works, love, intense and pervading love, forms the centre of the story, round which living and acting figures are but the materials which fill out the picture. Such a novel opens a delightful prospect, and whether we envy the BRILLIANT BACHELOR LIFE

of Walsingham, or admire and cling to the simple and loving Viola, the interests and sympathies of the reader are fastened; charmed by the beauty and delicacy of language; elevated by the moral excellence of purpose, and allured through chapter after chapter, by the exquisite poetry of imagination."

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Copies of this book will be sent by mail postage free, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of the price, $1.

RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

Will be issued on MONDAY, June 1,

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK FOR JUNE.

With a large Railroad Map, corrected up to date.

IMPORTANT CHANGES, MAY 25.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, New-York.

Dinsmore, as he has always done, keeps up with the times, and it is a great inducement for him to do so, that he may furnish current information for those whose lack of originality leads them to copy from him. We can unhesitatingly recommend this Guide.

From the Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md.

No better work of the kind is published in the United States.

From the Daily Tribune, New-York.

It forms a reliable Guide to all the railroad and steamboat lines and many of the stage routes in the United States and Canada.

From the Evening Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

We find it to be full and accurate—furnishing precisely the information which travelers require.

From the Democrat, Rochester, N. Y.

It is by far the most complete thing of the kind ever published.

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The Second Edition of 4,000 copies,

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, Entitled THE MAGIC STAFF.

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REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE, from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Buildings.)

Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

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Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada.

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NATURAL HISTORY EXPEDITION TO THE FLORIDA KEYS.—The WILLIAMS QUARTERLY, for June, which will be enlarged for the purpose, will contain an account of this Expedition. Persons interested therein can obtain copies, by application to the Editors, at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Price 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crimes throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 221 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Takes it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Building, New-York.

GUILMETTE VERSES HARRISON.—DR. GUILMETTE'S REPLY may be seen in the *Musical World* of this week. Office No. 319 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED AWAY FROM THE brickyard foot of Horatio-st., North River, a large Newfoundland dog, has a white spot on his forehead, and a brass collar around his neck marked Warren Platt. Any persons returning the said dog to the brickyard, will receive the above reward.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 28TH OF May, a fine gold watch, No. 29,159, maker Joseph Johnson, No. 25 Church-st., Liverpool. Any person leaving it at No. 36 Chatham-st., with JAS. HAVEN, will receive the above reward.

LOST—A CANVAS COVERED TRUNK FROM the area of the Astor House, marked A. W. GRISWOLD, Erie, Penn.; taken by mistake. A liberal reward will be paid on its delivery at the hotel.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, at home, visiting, invitation, church and address cards; bridal stationery, &c.; business cards, bill-heads, notes, checks, drafts &c. at KELLY'S, No. 30 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale, three large copper plate presses and two smaller ones cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 30,

MRS. HOEY.

Mrs. Centlivre's charming Comedy of THE WONDER.

Don Felix for the first time this season, MR. WALLACK

as Don Felix. Mrs. Hoey's sister,

MISS MARY SHAW,

will make her first appearance in New-York in JENNY LIND.

Mrs. Hoey	Violante
Mr. Walcot	Lissardo

The capital farce of OUT FOR A HOLIDAY will close the entertainment.

MONDAY—First time here of Barnard's popular comedy of THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

MR. WALLACK will perform for the first time in America, his original character of Captain Maguire. Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Allen also in the piece, which will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND DRAWING-ROOM decorations.

Box-Book open three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall	Sole Lessee
Mr. W. R. Blake	Stage Manager

Doors open at 7¼—performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock.

TICKET NIGHT.

BENEFIT

of the officers, door-keepers, attachés, &c., &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 30,

the romance of THE MARRIED RAKE.

Fifth experiment of Gardiner's Patent Galvano-Electric Gas Lighting.

Last night of the superb Legendary Scenic Drama of FAUSTUS.

On Wednesday evening next a grand complimentary benefit to the lessee of this theatre, Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, will be given at the Academy of Music. A great array of talent, including full Italian Opera, Comedy, &c., &c. Particulars will be duly announced.

MR. BLAKE respectfully makes known to the public that his regular benefits having, from time to time been, deferred at this theatre, he hopes shortly to have an opportunity of presenting his name for the patronage of his friends, under most brilliant auspices. Notice will be given in season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—May 30,

Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

Tickets....50 cents

Children and Schools half price.

Great Comic Bill for the Grand JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

L. Espinosa....in....Two comic parts.

Comic Pantomime—FOUR LOVERS.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Chinese ballet pantomime of KIM-KA.

MONDAY—First night of Jerome's new grand comic pantomime of BIANCO. New scenery, &c., &c.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

FAREWELL BENEFIT,

and positively last appearance this season of EDWIN BOOTH,

who will appear in his great Shakespearian character of RICHARD III.

Supported by Messrs. C. Fisher, Mark Smith, L. P. Barrett, Mrs. A. Parker, and Miss Stevens.

Pas de Deux....Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. Geo. Smith

MISCHIEF MAKING.

Manette....Miss Polly Marshall

Monday—Benefit of Mark Smith.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7¾.

BENEFIT OF MISS JULIA GOULD.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 30, 1857,

YOUNG NEW-YORK.

After which, a scene from the opera of THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

To conclude with, for the Eighteenth time, VARIETY; Or, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST OF SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25th,

First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of ALADDIN; Or, "The Wonderful Lamp."

By Silas S. Steele, with nearly 20 new, correct and gorgeous Chinese Scenes, by the celebrated artist, Mr. T. Bartholomew, of Boston; new, splendid and appropriate Chinese Costumes, by Mr. Taylor; Machinery by Mr. Decker; Properties by Mr. Leak; original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr. F. Buckley; the whole produced at a cost of upwards of Seven Thousand Dollars.

In order to render the representation as correct as possible, the company will color as in Chinese, and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."

N. B.—For the accommodation of Families, Schools, &c., the Gorgeous Spectacle of "Aladdin" will be performed on Wednesday, May 27th, in the Afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on Saturday Afternoon.

After the Spectacle—

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

YOUNG NEW-YORK, selections from BOHEMIAN GIRL, and the immensely popular Extravaganza, VARIETY, with new songs, etc., for MISS JULIA GOULD'S BENEFIT, TO-NIGHT.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:

FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1,500 added, four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:

1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Toler*, by Childe Harold, out of Maschionesa, by Imp Rowton.
2. T. and T. W. Doswell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zinganee.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. *Deucalion*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. H. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tallyho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Alex. b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.

Same Day—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year [illegible] heats;

[illegible]

4. Geo. [illegible] Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp [illegible], dam Quoy by Mamnon.
5. J. M. Mounot names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp [illegible] out of Kate Coy.
6. C. [illegible] Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Echo.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.

First Day, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $500 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.

1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Bascocchi*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Cacthus, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c., by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. S. Forbes names b. c. *Zenoni*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Willis.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Columbia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur de lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.

Same Day—Purse, $800, two mile heats.

Second Day, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.

Same Day—Purse $300, mile heats.

Third Day, Thursday—Purse $1,000, four mile heats.

Same Day—Purse $500, two mile heats.

Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races where money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.

Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $3. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $5.

Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times* at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New-York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 1 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-av., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad, Steamer, Fulton Market.

New-York, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, May 30, 1857, the management announces with pleasure, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Third Time in America, an entirely new, effective and eccentric Drama of Reality, entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Mr. Hugglestone, Mr. Bridgman; Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummpet, Mr. Hadaway; Edward Seaborne, Mr. Levick; Marian, Miss Mestayer; Mrs. Seaborne, Mrs. France. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., and accompany the yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. HONE, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 10 Wall-st.

A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.

Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M. [illegible] BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 30, the entertainments will commence with THE WILD KNIGHT.

After which will be presented, the pantomime of SALAM AGUNDI.

The whole to conclude with the drama of THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

JUST OPENED, ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES OF PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES, REAL CHANTILLY DITTO. FRENCH LACE MANTLES [illegible] BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO.

All new Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

TURKISH TRAVELING [illegible]. A new and novel article, which by the addition of either a skirt or circular can be worn in a variety of styles. The material is [illegible]. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, [illegible], ARE NOW RECEIVING [illegible] DECORATIVE PAPERS, OF New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet and Wood Imitations, with Borders, [illegible]. ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN. THEIR STOCK OF WINDOW SHADES, (Of their own Manufacture), UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,

Of this year's importation, is full and complete, embracing a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, [illegible], CATELS and PLUSHES, and all the [illegible] COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

The Ladies are invited to call and examine an ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE. Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.

A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!

(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 21 Lispenard-st.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, STRIPES, PLAIDS, &c. &c. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 53) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! 500 new and choice styles [illegible]. Prices from $1 50, upwards. Call early and make your selection. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Canal-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT [illegible] on all cash purchases of LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, [illegible] MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be [illegible] AT [illegible] and the [illegible] WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

The best assortment in the City of SILK MANTLES, embracing AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 21 Lispenard-st.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. Satin Stripe Silks reduced to $1 [illegible], Heavy Stripe Silks to $1, worth $1 50. AT LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 53) Canal-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! Elegant striped, plaid and brocaded silks, flounced silk robes, foulard robes and a great variety of low priced silks retailed at less than importation prices, at CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Canal-st.

BAREGE ROBES. 100 BAREGE ROBES, $3 50 to $5 50. GRENADINE ROBES, very cheap, LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 53) Canal-st.

PINEAPPLE GOODS FROM THE EAST INDIES. Not from Europe. Pineapple Dress Goods, Pineapple Embroideries, Pineapple Lace Scarfs, Pineapple Evening Dresses, new styles; Black [illegible] Crapes, Canton [illegible], Pongee, Crape Cambrics, [illegible], &c., at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

BLACK LACE POINTS—A beautiful Variety. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 21 Lispenard-st.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES! [illegible] elegant plain flounced barege robes [illegible] will be opened on Monday, June 1, at CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Canal-st.

LACE MANTILLAS. VERY CHEAP, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 53) Canal-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES. Please call and examine. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 21 Lispenard-st.

GAS FIXTURES, CHINA AND GLASS.

[illegible] reduced prices at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and [illegible].

TRAVELING CLOAKS. IN LINENS, POPLINS, CLOTHS, &c. [illegible] LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 53) Canal-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS! CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES [illegible], With Single and Double Ruffles. THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 21 Lispenard-st.

MANTILLAS. SUPER LACE [illegible] LACE MANTILLAS, $4 to $25. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 53) Canal-st.

DUCAL PLAIDS! 2,500 yards of very desirable styles, only 1s. 6d. the yard; original price [illegible]. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Canal-st.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.—Gentlemen in the City for a few days can be served without delay. Particular attention paid to those who wish to furnish their own goods. Cutting and manufacturing for the trade in [illegible]. A. DELLINGER, No. 66 Warren-st., up stairs.

1,000 PIECES ENGLISH LAWNS, VARIOUS [illegible], will be opened this morning. [illegible], No. 371 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW Summer Fashions, [illegible] at MADAME DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. Dressmakers, and ladies generally, will please call and examine.

CORSETS! CORSETS!—ONLY 50 CENTS. [illegible] at Mrs. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] Union square.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. [illegible] Broadway, for the accommodation of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to [illegible].

MILLINERY.

564 BROADWAY.—WM. SIMMONS HAS just received, per last steamer, [illegible] variety of straw goods. WM. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A [illegible] has occurred between the State and [illegible] authorities in Ohio. The trouble [illegible] the arrest by the Deputy United States [illegible] of four persons charged with harboring [illegible] slaves at Mechanicsburg, in Champaign [illegible]. An attempt was made on the part of the citizens to detain the prisoners by means of a writ [illegible], but the latter were taken out of the county before the writ could be served. Another [illegible] in Green county, which was [illegible] the Sheriff, backed by a large body of [illegible]. After considerable resistance, in which [illegible] shots were exchanged, the Marshal and his assistants were overpowered and conveyed as [illegible] to Springfield, where they are to be tried [illegible] the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty.

It is confidently asserted by the friends of Gen. [illegible], in New-Orleans, as we learn by telegraph, that he will go back to Nicaragua in from [illegible] to seventy days, with plenty of men and means. One of our Washington Correspondents also states that private dispatches have been received in that city to the same purport.

Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphs that the Consular appointments have all certainly been made, though the names of the successful applicants have not yet transpired. The Utah Governorship has also at last been disposed of, but who has accepted this great responsibility does not yet appear.

By the British bark *Pearl* we have Turk's Island [illegible] to May 16. Rain had fallen, but did not do so much damage as was anticipated. Several [illegible] of salt had since been gathered at Turk's Island and the neighboring islands, and the pans [illegible] again making. The stock throughout the [illegible] was about 270,000 bushels. Price 9@10 cts.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Bremen, *via* Southampton, on the 16th inst., arrived yesterday. Her advices are not so late as those brought by the *Arabia*.

The Kansas Aid Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature were, *yesterday*, vetoed by Governor GARDNER. The House attempted to pass the resolutions over the veto, but failed for want of a two-thirds vote.

A meeting of those opposed to the laws passed by the late Legislature was held last evening, at [illegible] Hall. The speakers were: THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, ARTHUR WOOD, Alderman COULTER, COLMAN SWACKHAMER, JOHN CREIGHTON, and ANDREW JACKSON PRIM, who favored the organization of a company, to be called the "Citizen Volunteers," and called on the people to stand by their chartered rights, at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. There were about 500 in attendance.

The trial of the four seamen of the brig *General Pierce* for the murder of CHARLES GROVER, the cook of that vessel, on the high seas on Feb. 10th, took place yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. It will be remembered that the same men were tried at the commencement of the present [illegible] for the murder of Captain LAWSON of the same ship, when the Jury after consulting for several hours, returned a verdict for manslaughter in the first degree. Yesterday the Jury took several hours to deliberate, but late at night found the [illegible] *guilty of murder*, and the rest guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

[illegible] at the Board of Councilmen [illegible] occasion of amending and [illegible] the Police Ordinance. Of course, the [illegible] had it their own way. Personalities were exchanged between Councilmen [illegible] and ROEHMER, and the dirty streets passed over to Inspector MORTON for cleansing forthwith, at the City's expense.

The twenty-five Policemen granted by the Quarantine Commissioners to protect the buildings about to be erected at Seguine's Point, will, it is likely, not be sent there. They were to go on condition that the State pay the bill, but yesterday the Comptroller of the State notified the Commissioners that it could not be legally done. More difficulty ahead, and better prospects than ever of yellow fever.

Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES, a lawyer, was yesterday appointed Excise Commissioner. He has accepted the appointment and will be sworn into office to-day. Commissioner KERR is very ill and it is doubtful whether he recovers.

Mr. MORTON has entered upon his promised work of street cleaning in earnest. Yesterday he had as large a force of men and carts as he could raise in the First and Second Wards carting away the ashes and garbage.

About one-half of the ancient burying ground of St. George's Chapel in Beekman-street, has to be removed in widening Cliff-street. The exhuming of the remains of seven old family vaults, in good preservation, was concluded yesterday.

A negro was shot—it is thought dangerously—[illegible] a fight, last night, in a notorious dance-house in Baxter-street. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

The Fallen Fillibuster.

The people of New-Orleans are enacting a [illegible] parody upon the proud and generous words of the stoical hero of Utica. If the strong heart of CATO clung to the conquered cause in the face of fortune smiling on the conqueror, it was because justice and the right were with the vanquished hosts of liberty. But the indefeasible sympathies which were so noble and so honorable in the Roman, become ridiculous—a worse than ridiculous—when they are lavished upon a hateful mockery of greatness, gallantry and heroism.

We have never indulged in any indiscriminate abuse of the adventurous ambition which it is so easy to brand with the infamous name of "fillibusterism." We have never been blind to the fact that the instinct which leads the people of the country to hail any manifestation by American enterprise, in another country and beneath a foreign flag, of the splendid qualities to which we owe our own National independence, growth and glory, is a passion of the race which cannot die out of the popular heart till the Future of the Anglo-American Republic shall have [illegible] its brightest promises and its most stable [illegible]. We have never seen and we do not now see how it is possible for [illegible] of his kind, for any [illegible] philanthropist, or any sensible [illegible], to question the enormous advantages which must result to the world at large, [illegible] an infusion into the more torpid and stagnant [illegible] of the Spanish-American States of the [illegible] and expiring vitality upon which we of the [illegible] Empire so ostentatiously pride ourselves. And when we heard of the descent which WILLIAM WALKER had made into the [illegible] of Nicaraguan civil war, we were more than willing to believe that his career would be as successful as his opportunities certainly were brilliant and inviting. We put aside, [illegible] the unpleasant prepossessions [illegible] by his known antecedents, and the [illegible] unpleasant anticipations engendered by the [illegible] of the rival mercantile companies, in whose [illegible] conflicts it seemed almost inevitable that he must soon become involved.

We endeavored to regard him as the destined deliverer of a people quite incompetent to deliver themselves from the imbecilities and the devilries of faction and internecine strife. We looked upon Nicaragua as a nation needing his strength to revive her weakness, his high ambition to inspire her sluggish temper, his loyalty to liberty and law to correct her intemperate ignorance of the principles of freedom and of polity.

Had WILLIAM WALKER proved himself to be what all decent people who tolerated his first proceedings encouraged themselves to suppose him, it would not be easy for us to measure the sympathy which Americans shall extend to him in the hour of his reign. Had he failed in the purposes which it was so loudly proclaimed that he cherished, the voice of New-York would rise over the voice of New-Orleans in lamentation over the downfall of his authority, and in exultation over the safety of his person.

But how different has been his history from the dreams which were dreamed of him!

While the people of New-Orleans are wasting their time, their money, and their good name upon the refugee Chieftain, his followers, basely abandoned to their fate, are dependent upon the victorious government of his enemy for present subsistence, and for the hope of return to their native land. The American flag which sheltered the defeated adventurer from the just indignation of his magnanimous opponents, was insulted by his vituperation of the American Government, whose allegiance he had thrown off in the hour of his prosperity, only to abuse its protection in the hour of his reverses. The darkest intimations which have yet been given of the conduct of WILLIAM WALKER during the latter days of his stay at Rivas, will soon be fully borne out and amplified by the revelations which we have a right to expect from the *hundreds of sick, suffering, and penniless Americans left by him in Costa Rica, for whose safe transmission to this country the Administration of President Mora is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements.* It will be well for the enthusiasts of New-Orleans to mitigate the tempest of their pæans until the voices of these redeemed followers of the Chieftain they are so hasty in hailing can be mingled in their chorus. When the facts of the fillibustering experience of WILLIAM WALKER shall be fully and fairly set before the public, it will be easy to discern by whom the beautiful dream was blindly worshipped, and by whom the hideous reality was knowingly embraced. In that day of the popular judgment we confidently anticipate that the great body of the American people, of all parties and creeds, will rapidly clear themselves of the imputation which such inconsiderate proceedings as these of the citizens of New-Orleans are but too well calculated to bring upon us.

It is not difficult to understand the share which our Government has taken in the evasion of the incompetent PIZARRO, who fairly turned the commander of the *St. Mary's* out of his own cabin by his conduct and his language. Foreseeing the inevitable discomfiture of WALKER, the Administration has for some time been anxious to get him out of the way as smoothly and as rapidly as possible. Humanity and policy combined to make this desirable, and if the New-Orleans people must have a hero, we beg leave to commend to them the Costa Rican General who had the good sense to second the wishes of President BUCHANAN in disposing of a personage who greatly cursed the country he had invaded, and did small credit to the country from which he came.

The Isthmian Ship Canal.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the *Arctic* to carry a party of engineers to the Isthmus to survey the Atrato and Truando Rivers route for a ship canal, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by Congress at its last session. This promptness on the part of Mr. TOUCEY does him credit, and evinces an enterprising appreciation of the vast interests of commerce locked up in the subject of an interoceanic ship canal. This expedition, if carried out under the auspices of a discreet and careful leader, will settle definitely whether the Atrato and Truando can be availed of for the desired *purpose, and if so at what probable* cost. The parties who project this enterprise estimate its cost at $145,000,000, and its saving to commerce at a sum equal to six per cent. on five times that amount. If these data prove reliable, immense as is the cost of the proposed undertaking, capital enough and enterprise enough will be found in the countries expected to derive benefit therefrom, to carry it through, unless some equally available and cheaper route shall be discovered.

But this single examination of the Atrato route will be insufficient to definitely determine capital to engage in the construction of the work. Not only must a route be proved practicable in order to command success, but it must be shown to be the *most favorable* route which can be found. It is important, therefore, that a general *reconnoissance* of the Isthmus of Darien should be made, and, if possible by a Commission, under the joint auspices of England, France and the United States. If the Atrato expedition is successful, the fact will encourage and stimulate the more general survey,—and to that end it is opportune. Meantime, we have reason to believe there *are* other routes quite as practicable and less expensive. Colonel TOTTEN, the energetic and able Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, has made a very perfect map of the Isthmus, on which he has delineated the line of a proposed Ship Canal, which he estimates can be constructed for one-fourth the sum the Atrato route will require. If we remember aright, the highest grade of the Railroad in crossing is considerably under two hundred feet above the mean level of the two oceans,—a fact which, of itself, goes far to establish the practicability of a Canal in the same region.

The interesting details of Dr. CALDWELL's expedition, communicated in our Panama correspondence published yesterday, confirm the opinion that the route of GISBORNE and CULLEN, to which we have heretofore adverted, presents great advantages. Here we have at least three routes challenging careful examination and comparison. Colonel TOTTEN's well-known enterprise may be relied upon for an elaborate elucidation of his project in good time. Secretary TOUCEY has already initiated steps to test the Atrato estimates—and if he can now find it within the line of his duty to authorize Dr. CALDWELL to make thorough exploration of the route from Port Escoces to the Pacific *via* the Savanna river we shall have a basis for future operations, well calculated to stimulate further inquiry by capitalists, and so to provoke the thorough examination of the entire subject, indispensably prerequisite to the practical development of the enterprise itself.

THE FIRST PASSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.—It was peculiarly unfortunate that the first passage of the *Niagara* across the Atlantic should have been attended by a number of petty accidents which prevented the sailing qualities of that noble ship from being thoroughly tested. But Uncle Sam is always unfortunate in the details of all his great undertakings, though in this respect he is not much worse off than that respectable old gentleman, John Bull, from whom he is descended. Any ordinary merchant can build a ship and send her to sea with a certainty that everything on board of her will be all right. But let the great and mighty Government of the United States attempt to do the same thing and it will not only cost twice the money it would have cost a private individual, but it will consume double the time, and then not be half so well done. We built one of the largest war steamers in the world, on the finest model, and fitted her out on an international expedition regardless of expense. The whole country was on the tip-toe of expectation awaiting the intelligence of her arrival in England, confident that she would beat every other vessel afloat; and the first news we hear of her is, that she was nearly twice as long in crossing the Atlantic as an ordinary steamer; and the consequence of this long passage was owing to no fault in the ship, nor in her engines, but in the worthlessness of her spars, and the insecurity of her rigging. What a comment is this upon Government workmen. When the *Niagara* was first getting under way in our harbor, the head of one of the cylinders burst, and she was detained a week while a new one was being made. She started on a trial trip of two days, and a gentle wind carried away her foretopgallant mast; she had hardly got to sea when she carried away her mizzentopgallant mast; then the gaff of her spanker came down by the run, nearly killing two men, in consequence of defective iron fastenings, and the first smart gale proved that the iron fastenings of the standing rigging could not be relied upon, one of the fou[r] swifters having parted. So that it was necessary to be extremely cautious about carrying sail. The consequence was, that, instead of running across the Atlantic in ten or twelve days, she took nearly eighteen, about the average passage of a Liverpool liner. Notwithstanding all these annoying accidents, which we trust the Secretary of the Navy will make the subject of an investigation, so that the blame may be placed where it belongs, the *Niagara* is pronounced by her officers a great success.

The letters which we publish this morning from officers on board of her, speak of her qualities, as a sea boat, in the highest terms. But we shall have to wait until after she comes from her present voyage, and has been newly sparred, before her sailing capacities can be properly tested.

THE JUDGES AND THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—In noticing Judge ROOSEVELT's opinion upon the new Police Law a day or two since, we stated that he had evidently based his conclusions on one important point, upon an incorrect version of the section of the State Constitution referred to. The Judge uses the following language:—

> "The Constitution *does not say or intend that all officers whose offices may thereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct*—but all officers '*other*' than county, City, town and village officers, and '*other*' than the specially enumerated State officers."

It is a little remarkable that Judge MITCHELL argues the point upon the same basis,—supposing that the language of the Constitution is accurately given in the Legislative manual. In the argument of this case before the Court, Mr. D. D. FIELD stated that the word "*other*," as quoted by Judge ROOSEVELT, is not found in the official draft of the Constitution, which is on file in the State Department, and that the Constitution *does* therefore say precisely what Judge ROOSEVELT says it does *not*.

As this is a point of some importance, we applied at the office of the Secretary of State for a certified copy of the section of the Constitution referred to,—and have received the following certificate from the Deputy Secretary of State:

> "ARTICLE 10, Section 2: All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors, or other County authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All City, town and village officers, whose election or appointment, is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution *and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by Law, shall be elected by the People, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.*"
>
> STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
>
> I have compared the preceding with the original Section 2, of Article 10 of the Constitution of the State of New-York on file in this office, and do certify that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original section.
>
> [L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord 1857.
>
> N. P. STANTON, Dep. Sec. of State.

The italics in the extract given above are our own.

RAISING THE PRICE OF BOARD AT HOTELS.—A late meeting of the proprietors of the leading Broadway Hotels was adjourned to Thursday evening at the St. Nicholas—the object, to consult as to the expediency of raising the present tariff of prices. The proprietors of the St. Nicholas, the New-York and Clarendon were the only parties present. Letters were read from the proprietors of several other hotels announcing their inability to attend, whereupon an adjournment was voted, subject to the call of Mr. TREADWELL.

It was stated by one of the parties present, that, unless the proprietors of all the most influential Broadway Hotels united in raising their prices the present scheme would be abandoned. When, three summers ago, the St. Nicholas, the New-York and the Astor raised to $3 a day, the number of their customers fell off wonderfully, and they had to come back to the previous price in three weeks time. In this instance, the Metropolitan and other hotels who made no change in their prices were the parties benefited. It is proposed to allow no such benefits again, and hence, if the projected change cannot be made general it will not be made at all.

FIGHT IN A SIXTH WARD DANCE-HOUSE—A MAN SHOT.—A desperate fight occurred, about 12 o'clock last night, in the notorious "Pete Williams'" dance-house, in Baxter-street. Pistols and knives were freely used, and one man, a negro, was so badly shot that it was thought he could not long survive. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. No arrests were made.

The Fillibustering Career of William Walker.

The name of WILLIAM WALKER is, by this time, as widely known as that of any other living man in the Old World or in the New. Many have heard his name to execrate, and many to extol his achievements. All, perhaps, will consent to rank him as the greatest fillibuster of the present age—equal to any fillibuster of the past, with this difference, that in former times people encouraged and justified, while now they condemn the practice of fillibusterism. But this difference is immense, and leads naturally to most opposite results: for in popular support or disapprobation lies the secret of a fillibuster's success or failure. No man, in an invasion of a weak distracted country, was ever more favored by chance than was WILLIAM WALKER during the first few months of his reign in Nicaragua. He had the prestige of being a skillful general and a sagacious politician; he had at his command any quantity of men and means; and his personal popularity, among both natives and Americans, was great. Yet all these advantages were successively lost, and, having sacrificed to his ambition over five thousand of his own countrymen, he has been obliged to fly from the wrath of the people whom he has so misgoverned and betrayed. Since, then, the fillibustering career of WILLIAM WALKER may be considered, for the present at least, as at an end, a brief review of its principal features may not be uninteresting to the general reader.

It was not till the year 1853 that WILLIAM WALKER, then twenty-nine years of age, organized his first fillibustering expedition. Sonora, the fairest Province of Northern Mexico, was the territory at that time to be invaded. The expedition was set on foot in San Francisco, and its first attempt to leave that city was prevented by the Government; but in the month of October the party finally set sail in the bark *Caroline*, and landed on the 3d of November at La Paz, in Lower California. WALKER's first act was to declare Lower California a Republic, independent of Mexico, and himself its president. La Paz was captured without much difficulty, and the Governor and other Mexican officials were placed on board the *Caroline*, and removed. After this *coup d'etat*, WALKER "annexed" the *State of Sonora by a decree, and then awaited* reinforcements from California ere he proceeded to carry out further his projects of invasion. On the 20th of March, 1854, WALKER left San Vicinte—which, for some months previous, he had made his head-quarters—for Sonora. In this expedition, his luck seems to have wholly left him. After he had crossed the Colorado, his men deserted to such an extent, and his means were so totally exhausted, that he was compelled, with a few half-starved, half-naked followers, to retrace his steps. The whole expedition was thus broken up, and WALKER, harassed by Mexican cavalry, surrendered to United States troops, giving his parole of honor to answer for his violation of the Neutrality laws. Upon this charge, after his return to San Francisco, he was arraigned, tried, and acquitted, before the United States District Court.

In San Francisco, WALKER again resumed his editorial profession, but he was not destined to remain long in the occupation of such a peaceful pursuit. He was too covetous of power, and his eyes were now turned towards Central America. The scheme was a long time ripening, and it was not till the 4th of May, 1855, that WALKER, with the advance of his Nicaraguan expedition, consisting of sixty-two men, finally left San Francisco in the *Vesta*.

The Republic of Nicaragua, at this time, was in a state of anarchy. The treasury was exhausted, and the country ruined by a succession of conflicts between the Servile and the Democratic parties. WALKER had been invited by the latter to assist them in regaining their predominance in the State. He accepted the invitation, and arrived in the *Vesta* at Realejo on the 11th of June, 1855. He proceeded at once to Leon, the capital, and there received orders to march against Rivas. In the expedition he took 58 of his own men, now incorporated in the Nicaraguan army, and 100 native troops. With this force he embarked at Realejo, and landed at Agua Callito, a short distance from San Juan del Sur. On arriving near Rivas, he encountered the enemy, some 500 strong. A desperate fight ensued, in the midst of which the native force deserted WALKER, and he was finally compelled to retreat with great loss. He reached the coast, and returned once more to Realejo.

Some time now elapsed, after which the Americans under WALKER were again commissioned by the Democratic leaders to make an attempt against the Southern Department of Nicaragua. The first battle took place at Rivas on the 2d of September, and the Serviles were completely routed. General WALKER, in this action, had 58 Americans and 120 natives under his command. After the victory *they returned to* San Juan del Sur. WALKER here began to receive recruits from California, and here, too, he planned the capture of Granada, which was subsequently carried out with complete success.

On the 10th of October WALKER commenced his march for Virgin Bay. Arrived there the next morning, he embarked his force on board the *Virgin*, and steamed up the lake towards Granada. The party landed that night at a point about four miles northeast of the city. It was dark, and silently the force moved along. The city was completely taken by surprise, and though General WALKER, having left the natives troops behind, had only 110 men, he captured Granada and took from 300 to 400 prisoners, with a loss to himself of only 10 men.

After these events, WALKER took up his residence at Granada, organized his forces, and concluded a treaty of peace with PONCIANO CORRAL, General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army. By this treaty, dated the 23d of October, 1855, PATRICIO RIVAS was named Provisional President, and WALKER, General-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic. It was only two weeks after this that the unfortunate CORRAL, accused of being implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, was tried by a court-martial, found guilty of treason, and shot.

WALKER was now at the height of his power. He had received large reinforcements from California and the Northern States—his army numbering about 1,000 men. To strengthen his position, he appointed Col. PARKER H. FRENCH as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Our Government refused to recognize Col. FRENCH, and while that personage was in New-York, in January, 1856, he was arrested on a charge of enlisting soldiers for Nicaraguan service. This treatment of its accredited Minister roused the ire of the Nicaraguan Government, and on the 23d of January a decree was issued suspending diplomatic relations with the United States. The example of the United States, in refusing to recognize the new Government, was immediately followed by Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. The last mentioned State, in particular, refused to hold any communication with Nicaragua, and expelled her Commissioner, LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, from the Republic. This step, which took place in February, 1856, was promptly followed by a declaration of war from Gen. WALKER.

At this time WALKER made another effort to establish diplomatic relations with the United States, and believing that personal considerations influenced our Government in its rejection of PARKER H. FRENCH, he selected Padre VIJIL as a fit representative of Nicaragua in Washington. The Padre arrived here in May, and though he succeeded in obtaining a recognition, he was but coldly received, and finally returned to Central America, having secured little by his mission.

The war with Costa Rica, in the meantime, had begun in earnest. Costa Rica took the initiative, and a Nicaraguan force of 300 men, under SCHLESSINGER, were dispatched to Guanacaste to meet the enemy. On the 20th of March the Nicaraguan troops having occupied, on the day previous, a hacienda called Santa Rosa, were attacked by the Costa Ricans and defeated. The defeat has been variously attributed to the cowardice and treachery of SCHLESSINGER. Be this as it may, he shortly afterwards deserted the service, and for this offence, as well as for neglect of duty and cowardice, he was proved guilty by a court-martial.

On the 7th of April, the Costa Ricans took undisputed possession of Rivas. When this was known at Granada WALKER immediately put himself at the head of 600 men and advanced to give them battle. The attack, which took place on the 11th of April, and is known as the second battle of Rivas, resulted in the rout of the Costa Ricans, who, after suffering great loss, were compelled to retreat from the position they occupied. Cholera at this time made great havoc among the Costa Ricans, and shortly after the battle of Rivas they evacuated Nicaraguan territory and returned home.

The quarrel between President RIVAS and WALKER, which ended in the former's flight from Granada, occurred about this time. On the 20th of June, 1856, WALKER issued a proclamation declaring the Provisional Government no longer worthy of existence. He accordingly announced its dissolution, and organized a new Provisional Government of which he himself was elected President. On the 24th of the same month, President RIVAS fled to Leon with the whole of his Cabinet except DON FERMIN FERRER, and there he entered into an alliance with the other Central American States to wage war against WALKER and drive him from the country.

In the latter end of August, Señor SALIZAR, one of the Ministers of President RIVAS, was captured and brought prisoner to Granada. He was charged with treason and conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and, without trial, was shot in the public plaza. To this act, perhaps, more than to any other in particular, may be traced the causes of the decline of WALKER's power in Nicaragua, which now commenced. *The murder*, for so it was called, of a man so universally esteemed as SALIZAR excited the wrath of the entire native population, and estranged them from WALKER's cause, and while he was thus creating enemies for himself in the country of his adoption, his revocation of the Transit Company's Charter and the confiscation of their property raised up against him another class of enemies which contributed greatly to the consummation of his ruin.

President RIVAS did not remain inactive at Leon. With large reinforcements arriving from San Salvador and Guatemala he prepared for a campaign as soon as the rainy season should be over. It is somewhat surprising that Gen. WALKER should have allowed his enemies to take the initiative, and that he should not have prepared for war until he received intelligence that a large body of men had advanced upon Massaya. This, however, roused him to action. On the 12th of October, he left Granada, and engaged the enemy near Massaya. While in the act, he learnt that a large force of Guatemaleans had attacked Granada in his absence, and thither he was at once compelled to return. The battle then and there fought resulted in the complete discomfiture of the Guatemaleans.

But they were not discouraged. On the contrary, a real enthusiasm for the crusade against WALKER seems to have been at this time engendered among the people of Central America. They voted money with the utmost liberality, and men were not wanting to take up arms in such a cause. The alliance among the various Central American States against the fillibusters was complete. During the latter end of October and beginning of November several conflicts took place with varying success. The most formidable enemies of WALKER from this time were the Costa Ricans. They pressed him so closely that he was compelled to abandon Granada, which he first destroyed. Rivas then became his head-quarters. This occurred in November, 1856, and though the fillibusters remained in Rivas for six months after, their power then was virtually overturned. WALKER from this time ceased to receive reinforcements of any consequence; and every skirmish, whether victorious or not, was to him a dead loss. The policy pursued by his enemies was to allow disease, suffering and want to do the work of death.

After the destruction of Granada, the next step taken by the Costa Ricans was the seizure of the Transit. The idea was ably conceived and was as ably executed. It completely divided the fillibuster force on the San Juan from that under the *immediate command of WALKER at Rivas*, and cut off his supplies from the Atlantic States. The force on the San Juan, under Col. LOCKRIDGE, attempted *to retake the river, but the forts and defences* were too impregnable, and they abandoned the enterprise without striking a blow. The fillibusters who had been under LOCKRIDGE's command, and numbered some two hundred, returned *en masse* to the United States.

Public attention was now centred on the Chief himself, who remained shut up in Rivas with the Central American Allies gradually closing their lines around him. He made many desperate efforts to relieve himself. The accounts of divers battles fought, in which both he and his men displayed the most daring courage and determination, are too fresh in the minds of our readers to need recapitulation here. But the destruction of the fillibusters, destitute as they were of provisions, and with no chance of reinforcements, was inevitable. They held on, nevertheless, with miraculous tenacity, until, on the 1st of May instant, after being reduced to one-tenth of their original number, and in a state of literal starvation, they were released from their prison in Rivas by the capitulation of WALKER to the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

Gen. WALKER had, perhaps, as good a chance of success as any man of ability and energy could ever wish to have. He has had chances which, in all human probability, he will never have again. In his last general order he attributes the causes of his failure to "the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many;" but these are obstacles which, in the natural course of things, he should have expected—which he should have been prepared to conquer, or else he never should have undertaken his Nicaraguan expedition. A candid and impartial judge, who will calmly examine the leading points in WM. WALKER's career, can come to no other conclusion than that it is chiefly marked by a series of egregious blunders. We offer no opinion as to the morality or immorality of his enterprises: we speak solely of his ability to achieve the successes after which he aimed. His ruling passion is personal ambition and the possession of power, and that passion has been his greatest enemy. His better qualities are courage and perseverance, and by these he retained his foothold on Nicaragua so[o] long after his cause was hopelessly lost. His total want of judgment is to be remarked in all his movements—both in the Sonora and in the Nicaraguan expeditions. His battles were won—not by sagacious generalship, but by the furious, reckless courage and devotion of his men. Every victory, after WALKER's quarrel with President RIVAS, was to him an irretrievable loss. His reinforcements were stopped, and yet he sacrificed his men with the most deliberate recklessness. He alienated from himself the native population, when with the least ingenuity he might have bound them to his cause and triumphed over the united opposition of Central America. He made many fatal blunders, and his [illegible] to other influences than [illegible] of his own strength. We do not suppose that he will ever regain the confidence even of his admirers. He is now but an unsuccessful fillibuster, and, being unsuccessful, he has inflicted a world of misery upon the country over which for the last two years he has ruled with dictatorial sway, and which he has ravaged with fire and sword.

Musical.

THE AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION gave its last concert of the second season last night, to a good audience, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme figured up nearly a dozen pieces, all written in this country, and all of full average merit. Considering that the gentlemen who write for this Association have no kind of hope that their productions will ever produce them any material benefit, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to find that a pure enthusiasm for art leads them to such efforts. The American Music Association does direct and positive good in laying these works before the public. The following artists assisted: Miss SIMON, Mrs. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. KING, Mr. KEMP, Mr. J. A. JOHNSON, and Dr. CHAS. GUILMETTE.

BENEFIT.—Mrs. HOEY, a lady who combines grace, elegance and talent in just and beautiful proportions, takes her annual benefit to-night. To the majority it is, of course, perfectly unimportant what is played on such an occasion; the opportunity of complimenting a worthy and esteemed lady being the attraction. Baser minds will be gratified to hear that the comedy of "The Wonder," and the musical burlesque of "Jenny Lind," will be performed. In the latter, Mrs. MARY SHAW, a sister of Mrs. HOEY, will appear.

Obituary.

Lieut. ISAAC G. STRAIN, U. S. N., died at Aspinwall on the 15th inst., whither he went to repair himself for duty on board the *Cyane*. His death is a serious loss to the service and to science. He was widely known as the leader of the expedition to Darien. Lieut. STRAIN was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born, we believe, in [illegible]. From an early age he panted for adventure. While yet a midshipman, he obtained leave to explore the interior of Brazil, and in company with a small party, explored the interior of the province of San Paulo, tracing the courses of the Rivers Tiete and Parana, nearly to their confluence with the Parana. In 1848 he explored the Peninsula of Lower California. In 1849, returning from the Pacific, he crossed the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, and wrote a narrative entitled "The Cordillera and Pampa." Soon after this he was attached to the Mexican Boundary Commission. An African cruise followed his return from Mexico, and not long after we find him leading the fatal expedition across the isthmus of Darien, misled by the fallacious reports of the English engineer, GISBORNE, who never saw the route he pretended to describe, and which cost so many valuable lives, and, in effect, undermined the health and has now caused the death of the heroic leader. Rallying from the immediate effects of the mental and physical hardships of that adventure, he accompanied Lieut. BERRYMAN, second in command, in the late voyage of the United States steamer *Arctic* to sound the course of the Atlantic telegraph. This was his last public service.

MORE QUARANTINE TROUBLE.—It will be remembered that upon the requisition of the Quarantine Commissioners, the Metropolitan Police granted 25 men to protect the shanties about to be erected at Seguine's Point, on condition that the State pay the bill. The Comptroller of the State telegraphed, yesterday, as the 25 men were about to depart to Seguine's Point, that the State could not, legally, pay the expense under the Quarantine act. Upon the strength of this decision it is rumored that the Commissioners are about to apply to the Governor for military protection at that place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

DECIDEDLY INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY. BUY Your feet coverings at CANTRELL'S new establishment, NO. 813 BROADWAY, Between 11th and 12th sts., for he has introduced his peculiar system of selling THE BEST QUALITY at THE LOWEST LIVING PRICE. Among those who have heretofore relied upon realizing LARGE PROFITS Out of a limited number of customers, CANTRELL has determined to attract to his salesroom "everybody," trusting by a combination of very trifling gains to accomplish quite as much in the end as his rivals in trade. TO THE PROOF!!! He manufactures a very neat, durable, elegant and comfortable GAITER FOR THE LADIES, Which he is selling at the low price of TWELVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR!!! Equally cheap, BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN and BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN, Made up of the best materials and in the finest style, can be found in his stock. COME EARLY; MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS; SECURE GREAT BARGAINS; And be satisfied that the best place in the City of New-York to procure any description of foot coverings is at CANTRELL'S.

FOR "COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Put up in 25c., 50c., $1, $2, $3, and $5 boxes. "COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR. Put up in 25c., 50c., [illegible] and $1 50 bottles. "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c. Put up in 25c and 50c. boxes. Principal Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

MONT BLANC, with its snow-capped summit, looks not more grand than GENIN'S Overcoming, when adorned with one of his IMPERIAL GEMS, the BEAVER GOSSAMER. GENIN, in announcing this unrivalled PARAGON OF BEAUTY to his customers and gentlemen of taste everywhere, would say that no effort of his was ever crowned with such unparalleled success, nor such unqualified approbation as this, his last issue. The "Gem" is resplendently beautiful in its mould, delicate dove-color, neatness of trimmings, &c. No idea of its original character can be adequately given in the form of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, it is unlike any other hat beneath the sky, and can be had only at the establishment of JOHN N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, New-York, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. IMMENSE ASSORTMENT. GREAT BARGAINS. OAK HALL. Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

DRESS WELL. There's no longer any excuse for not being well dressed. Mr. E. DEGROOT, of No. 142 Fulton-st., sells his Spring and Summer Clothing at such prices as place them within the reach of all.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS. Just the thing for the present and approaching hot weather. It is quite ornamental, and will keep ice all day. For sale by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Frock Coats. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS. Also, Summer Under-Garments, Summer Hosiery, Summer Cravats, Summer Gloves, Summer Suspenders at low prices, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Frock Coats. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

NEW STYLES OF SUMMER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—The subscribers especially invite the attention of gentlemen to recent additions of London and Paris styles of The Joinville, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., and other goods belonging to this department, of the latest importations. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. [illegible] Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PINEAPPLE BONNET.—OPENING OF THE Pineapple Millinery Department, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, On MONDAY, June 1, comprising a full variety of summer styles, which the ladies are invited to call and examine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. [illegible] & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION [illegible] SAFES.

The subscribers, [illegible] ... [illegible] have enlarged their depot by opening [illegible] ... [illegible] Murray st., opposite the City Hall. [illegible] ... will enable the subscribers to keep at all times a larger stock of fire [illegible] than any other establishment [illegible] ... Particular attention will be had to [illegible] ... [illegible] ... without fear.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS [illegible] being made to [illegible] Broadway and No. 84 [illegible] ... Lace and Muslin Curtains ... [illegible] the cost of importation ... [illegible] of Window Shades [illegible]

DAILEY'S. The best place in the City to buy China, Glass Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated Ware is at DAILEY & CO.'S, No. 631 and 633 Broadway. Everybody says so, and what everybody says must be true. Give Messrs. D. & CO. a call.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED. Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 6,000 of the Safes now in use. For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, Engravings, Art Materials, &c., Twenty-five per cent. below the customary prices. See advertisement under Dry-Goods. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE! Beautiful Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard. Oil Cloths from 2s 6d. to 5s. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GAS FIXTURES. Don't buy until you have looked at the assortment at DAILEY & CO.'S, No. 631 and 633 Broadway. They sell 3-light Chandeliers as low as $7. Hall lights for $2, and Bedroom Folding Brackets for 75 cents. Go and see them.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Lace Muslin Curtains, from auction. Brocatels, Satin, De Laines, Curtain Materials, Paper Hangings, Decorations and Upholstery Goods, Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c., at great bargains. W. O. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are, unquestionably, the admiration of the critical and the envy of the emulators and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest [illegible] of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

MACHINE THREAD—A NEW AND SPLENDID article just received from Paris, which is equal if not superior to Silk, and at much less cost. Put up on spools of 1,000 meters. Sold by E. W. TRYON & CO., No. 297 Broadway.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also Silver Door-Plates for houses, steamships and private dwellings; Stone [illegible], &c.

DRESS BOOTS AND GAITERS.—THERE IS NO place in the City where such a large assortment of custom-made Boots and Gaiters can be found as at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st. WATKINS' reputation for making good Boots has spread all over the Union.

SUMMER HATS AND CAPS, FOR GENTS AND YOUTHS, in great variety. Also, a splendid assortment of Straw and Leghorn, for Children and Misses. KELLOGG, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORner of 8th-st., on the European plan. Spacious single rooms, well lighted and ventilated, from 50 cents to $2 per day. Suites of rooms, from $1 50 to $10 per day.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY—Corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Strict personal attention to business, and every article properly and strictly labeled.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—THE UP-TOWN AGENcy at CAMPBELL'S drug store, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

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MARRIED.

CONNOLLY—BARR.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Wm. Quinn, Mr. JAMES B. CONNOLLY to Miss SOPHIA M. BARR, daughter of Louis F. Barr, Esq., all of this City.

DE NAVARRO—DYKERS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, JOSE FRANCISCO DE NAVARRO to HELEN AMELIA DYKERS, daughter of John H. Dykers, Esq., all of this City.

WARREN—O'NEAL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. C. S. H. Dunsker, Mr. WILLIAM J. WARREN and Miss RACHEL O'NEAL, both of New-York.

HART—SOLOMON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 23, by Rev. Henry Bromley, Mr. WILLIAM E. HART to Miss SARAH C. SOLOMON, all of this City.

UNCKLES—PEIRCEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, WILLIAM E. UNCKLES to ELIZABETH PEIRCEY, daughter of the late Henry L. Peircey, of New-York.

BONNETT—RUMSEY.—In New Rochelle, on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Charles E. Lindsley, Mr. WM. H. BONNETT, of this City, to Miss MARGARET A., eldest daughter of the late Thomas O. Rumsey, of New Rochelle.

YOUNG—WESTERVELT.—Near Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. C. Blauvelt, Mr. WM. W. YOUNG, of this City, to Miss MARY J., only daughter of James R. Westervelt, Esq.

DIED.

TODD.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 29, suddenly, CAROLINE H., daughter of James L. and Louisa M. Todd, aged 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 22 Amity-place, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

NELSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, suddenly, JAMES NELSON, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 171 West 48th st., near 8th av.

Long Island and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURSLEY.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 29, HENRY G., youngest son of the late Capt. Ira Bursley, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 166 East 15th-st., on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DELMONICO.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, May 29, after a short illness of typhus fever, JOSEPH DELMONICO, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Lorenzo Delmonico, No. 1[illegible]0 East 15th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 28, at 1½ o'clock, after a short and severe illness, REBECCA W., widow of the late Joseph Graham, Esq., of this City, aged 72 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 University-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SKIDMORE.—On Friday, May 29, Mrs. LETITIA SKIDMORE, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Jeremiah Skidmore, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, May 31, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandson, Joseph S. Wright, at Valley Stream, Rockaway, L. I.

LE COUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, JOHN W. LE COUNT, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 South [illegible] this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, May 28, MARTINA WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Dr. Robert J. Turnbull.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 28, suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Norman [illegible], PHEBE LOCKWOOD, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the old Baptist Church, Hillsdale, [illegible], on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock [illegible].

POLLOCK.—[illegible] on Thursday morning, May 28, JOHN [illegible] of the late James Pollock, aged 16 years.

[illegible] family, and also of G. H. Lilienthal [illegible] his funeral, from the residence of his [illegible] West 18th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, [illegible] without further invitation.

BERTINE.—At East Chester, on Friday, May 29, LEWIS [illegible], son of Peter and Susan Bertine, aged 11 years and [illegible].

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DAYTON.—Near Peekskill, on Thursday, May 28, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of George Dayton, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

MACKIN.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, May 29, PERRY ELIZA, daughter of Charles and the late Sarah J. Mackin, aged 5 years, 2 months and 2 days.

COGHILL.—On board P. M. Steamship Co.'s steamship *Golden Gate*, in the Bay of Panama, on Tuesday morning, May 12, of sore throat, HENRY, only son of J. Henry and Mary Mulford Coghill, aged 2 years and 4 months.

DENISON.—In Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday morning, May 26, JOHN W. DENISON, aged 25 years, formerly of Stonington, Conn.

The Counterfeiter, Seducer and Assassin!

[The following revelations is founded on facts which would long since have been published, were it not for the risk of casting suspicion on the really innocent. The disclosures of a well-known counterfeiter, who was recently arrested in this city, form its basis, the names only being fictitious. Although published in the shape of a romance, its truthfulness will be apparent to tens of thousands of readers, who will be able to distinguish the characters illustrated.]

ROSE MYRTLEFIELD;
OR, THE
COUNTERFEITER'S PLOT.
A TALE OF
LOVE, MYSTERY AND CRIME.

CHAPTER I.
THE TWO LOVERS—AN ANGRY INTERVIEW.

Rose Myrtlefield sat in her boudoir.

A delicate little oasis was this boudoir, in the Great Desert of a Madison-av. mansion, in the good (or evil?) City of New-York; and a lovelier girl never sat in a more enchanting boudoir.

Rose Myrtlefield was very young, fresh and beautiful; her features were regular, and yet exquisitely cut, and so soft and delicately outlined that their very regularity served only to enhance their natural brilliancy; her hair was jet black, and fell in ringlets over her neck and shoulders; her eyes sparkled like diamonds, and her cheeks were of that pale yet interesting complexion so common among the ladies in this trying climate, before they have known the abominable stain of the rouge; her figure was full and well-proportioned, and, set off as it was by an exquisitely-fitting dress, added another link to the chain of her beauty.

She was a child of fortune, too; wherever she turned, happiness was in her path, and that, even, was gilded by luxury and wealth. Her father was once a merchant prince—dashing, yet shrewd and calculating. He died in the zenith of his prosperity, leaving to his wife and child the whole of his mammoth fortune. Her mother, who was now beginning to fade, loved to guide Rose's foot steps through the mazes of fashionable life, and, as age crept on, to "live again in her child."

There, then, is our heroine—there her life and prospects; and there she gracefully reclines on a fauteuil in the aforesaid boudoir.

The boudoir had that dim, soft light which is produced by the agency of stained glass and rich curtains—a light which harmonized well with the dark, mellow color of the copies of certain superb old paintings which adorned the walls, for which as great a price was paid as would have been asked for the originals themselves. You might almost suppose on entering this apartment, that you beheld the sitting-room of an eastern princess. The sinking of the feet in the carpet—the luxurious comfort of being *buried alive in a chair*—the perfumed air—and last, but not least, the Sultana, herself, yonder—do not all these things waft the senses far away from the utilitarian city of New-York?

"Heigh-ho!" murmured Rose to herself, as she shut up the book she had been reading; "what a thing it is to be rich and fashionable! What a butt am I *for* the proposals of all the lazy and penniless young men in town! for the match-making propensities of mothers with marriageable sons, and for the attentions of the gentry from foreign lands with long titles and longer moustaches! There is that horrible Count Huile Daix, whom I met at Mrs. Gunnybag's party—he made me sick with the quantity of oil he put on my salad; and then young Marchmont, the briefless barrister, and the most dissipated young man in our set, *he* must fall in love with me, and"— A blush came over Rose's face as she thought of *some one else* who had, *she hoped*, done likewise. The blush seemed to say that she did not *quite* roam

"In maiden meditation, fancy free."

Yet there was a silent voice which told Rose that she was not insensible to the calm, refined and intellectual manners of Richard Molton—there was a [illegible] around that little heart when he appeared. Oh, how she scouted the idea that he was merely eyeing her fortune—how little did she believe the rumors which she had heard regarding his character—how she [illegible]!

The blush had vanished, and reappeared again, when the servant announced Mr. Marchmont. "Pshaw!" thought Rose, as she collected her thoughts and roused herself from her half-pleasing reverie, "what a bore this fellow is!"

The young gentleman, who just then entered the room, was far from deserving this pettish remark; in fact many a young lady would have been delighted to receive Harry Marchmont, with his fine, manly, honest, and open-hearted countenance, his gay and dashing manners, his brilliant conversational powers, and his general air of happiness and good humor. "What if he was a little dissipated? was he not young and high-hearted, and would he not get over it when he got married and settled down? And then he was *so handsome*." Thus many a young lady pleaded for him before their frowning parents, when they sternly refused to allow their daughters to dance with "the young scape-grace."

The "young scape-grace" seemed, as he entered the boudoir, to be in a state of the most lively embarrassment. Rose did not deign to rise, but frigidly offered him a chair. He bowed as though he did not know what he was about, and then sat down as though the luxurious chair was a bed of nettles. For the first few minutes Harry did nothing but blush, apologize for his intrusion, and tear his kid glove. Rose must have had an instinctive feeling of what was coming, for she started up and in a determined manner exclaimed:

"Perhaps you will now be good enough, Mr. Marchmont, to explain to what extraordinary circumstance I am indebted for the honor of this call at an hour when gentlemen belonging to the legal profession are *supposed* to be at their business?"

"It is, I admit, an apparently early hour for a man of business like myself to be up-town," (he had not seen a client for two months,) "but I trust to be able to explain to your entire satisfaction."

He then muttered something about having to go up town to draw up the will of a client who was on the bed of death, and wound up with an excuse for having "just dropped in as he passed."

"I trust, then," said she, "that you will not allow me to prevent you from performing this very important duty."

Harry bit his lip—he had come to tell her that he loved her, and, as yet, he had had but little encouragement. However, he determined to throw off his bashfulness and tell her, in a plain, honest, unvarnished way, how he loved her—tell her that he sought her hand, and not her fortune, that he awaited her decision, and then, if she did not love him, bear his fate like a man. And Harry Marchmont *did* love Rose Myrtlefield in his own noble, disinterested way; from the time when he first saw her, she had been gradually creeping around his heart, until at length she had taken complete possession of it; and his was indeed a heart well worthy of her, and well she knew it—a true, warm, gushing heart!

Harry drew his chair near hers. His diffidence had departed, and his face wore a serious and anxious look.

"Miss Myrtlefield," said he, calmly, "I was wrong when I said that business called me here. I came here purposely to see you—to tell you what has been on my tongue and in my heart for many a day. The world calls me wild and dissipated—alas! it is somewhat true. I am giddy and thoughtless, but I trust my heart is right; and I feel that I only need the society of a pure and virtuous wife, to become steady and domestic. I tell you, Miss Myrtlefield—Rose—that I love and respect you—that I adore and worship you. I care not for your fortune—I do not seek your gold—throw it away—burn the golden chaff, but give me the wheat—*your love!* 'Tis all I ask."

A shade of deep feeling passed over Rose's countenance.

"This heart is true—this heart is true," thought she, as he buried his face in his hands, so intense were his feelings of suspense. She was deeply grieved that she should have been unwittingly the cause of so much future misery to so honest a heart. "Mr. Marchmont," said she, "I feel really sorry that you should have entertained such ideas concerning me. I have never, in any way, given you the slightest encouragement; and I am, therefore, compelled to inform you that your affection can never be returned. Although I respect you very much, yet I can never be yours, because,"—she hesitated—"because I—"

"You love another? Tell me, is it so?" said he.

"Yes, Harry Marchmont—I *do* love another."

"And that other"—said Harry, with quivering lips and blanched cheeks—"who is he?"

"You go beyond the limits of propriety, Sir," said Rose; "what you ask is *my secret*."

"Is it—can it be—the man I saw with you at Mrs. Gunnybags' party—is it Richard?"

Rose started, as though stung.

The door of the boudoir opened, and the servant announced—

"Mr. Molton."

Harry stood with clenched fists, and Rose was pale as death, as the man who was so near the thoughts of each entered the boudoir.

Richard Molton was a man of from twenty-eight to thirty years of age, about the middle height, good looking, rather pale, with jet black hair and eyes; a dark moustache; a regular set of teeth; and a symmetrical, yet powerfully built and wiry frame. He was always dressed with great taste; a plain black dress-coat and pantaloons; snow white linen and black cravat. He was a man on whom the *eye* could rest for a considerable period—there was such an air of consummate coolness about him—a kind of mystery—which excited curiosity and interest. He was pleasing in his conversation, quiet and graceful in his manners, and polite and cool even in the most ordinary matters. As he now entered the boudoir, his quick eye, at one glance, grasped the whole position of affairs.

"I beg pardon, Miss Myrtlefield," said he, "if I am interrupting a *tête-à-tête*. I will retire if—"

"On the contrary, Mr. Molton," said Rose, as she extended to him her hand, "Mr. Marchmont was about taking his departure." And she gave Harry a glance full of meaning.

Harry arose to go.

"Miss Myrtlefield," said he, as he was about to retire, "remember that the person of whom we were just about to speak, is not worthy of you."

He glanced towards Molton, and that individual caught his eye. As Harry left the room, Rose looked after him with a sort of sisterly kindness. She could have loved him as a brother!

"Might I ask," said Molton, as soon as Harry had departed, "whether I am acquainted with the person whom our young friend considers unworthy of you?"

Rose blushed as she felt that his eye was fixed upon her. "It is of no consequence, I assure you," she replied, "whom Mr. Marchmont considers worthy or unworthy of me."

"You will pardon me if I seem to be intruding on your secrets," he rejoined, "but I thought Mr. Marchmont might have referred to some one particularly unworthy individual; and, I thought that as his opinion would be apt to weigh very strongly in your mind against such a person—"

"No! in such matters, I take no one's opinion—I judge for myself," exclaimed she, blushing crimson.

A smile of triumph passed over Molton's countenance, as he determined to seize the opportunity, and make a bold stroke for victory.

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, "as I almost fancied that he alluded to me; and you know that I am one of your most devoted admirers."

The crimson on Rose's countenance changed to white, and then returned to crimson again.

"Ha! ha!" exclaimed she, with a forced laugh; "thank you, Mr. Molton; but, really, I have heard that expression so often, that it compels me to smile. There is so much insincerity in it!"

"Insincerity!" he cried, with considerable fire; "insincerity? Ah Miss Myrtlefield, do you believe me capable of it? When I tell you that I *love* you, do you think that I would deceive you? Oh! no—no—no."

He became loving and vehement. Her eyes fixed on the carpet, and the tell tale bloom on her cheek, revealed to him the state of her feelings, and gave him a modest and silent answer.

Five minutes afterwards Richard Molton's arm might have been seen around her waist, as her head gently reclined on his shoulder. She looked up into his eyes, which seemed so cool and crafty in comparison with hers—hers, so loving and trusting!

And thus they sat—the cold man of the world soothing and caressing the woman that loved him; and she, with her young heart wrapped up in him, thinking of nought but love. Banished were all her doubts and fears. He was worthy of her—and Harry, poor Harry, was wrong! So she thought, but she could not see or read the heart that beat near hers. The step of Rose's mother on the stairs finally recalled the lovers to a sense of the earth. Molton sprung up; and bowing politely, and raising her hand to his lips, took his leave, promising to return on the ensuing day. As he turned into the hall, Harry Marchmont stood before him.

"Richard Molton," said he, "I have seen and heard what passed between Rose Myrtlefield and you. I did not depart as you supposed, but glided into yonder niche, and there heard all. I did so from a feeling of duty. I love Rose Myrtlefield as a brother does a sister, and as such I shall watch over and protect her. I *know who and what you are*, Richard Molton, and, with such knowledge, I declare that you shall never marry her!"

"Ah!" exclaimed Molton, "an eaves dropper, I perceive. Bah! I despise you! What you know, or *pretend to know*, concerning me, you are at perfect liberty to disclose. If you say you know ought but what is good of me, you say what is *false*—FALSE—do you hear? I say you do not love Rose Myrtlefield as a brother, but that you are a *discarded lover*." His voice was as cool as ever, yet he spoke in a terrible key, and his eyes assumed a sinister and deadly aspect. "And, I say, that I *will* marry her in spite of you; and, further, I advise you, Sir, not to cross my path in future."

"You are a scoundrel and a villain," cried Harry, almost choked with rage, as he listened to these deliberate insults; "and what you say is false—*false* as you are yourself!"

Molton made a motion as though he would have stricken him to the earth; but he recovered himself, and said, with a sneer,

"Perhaps the dishonored eaves-dropper may have sufficient self-respect left to give the man whom he insults the satisfaction due to a gentleman!"

"Ay!" Harry replied, "when and where you please with whatever weapons you please."

"To-morrow morning—six o'clock. Place—Hoboken. Pistols—at ten paces."

"Enough, I will be there," said Harry.

Molton smiled, as he saw revenge thus near him, for he was a dead shot, and already, in his imagination, he beheld his victim's bleeding corpse stretched out before him. Besides, the hint that Harry had thrown out concerning his knowledge of his character, rather startled him, and he thought that he would, in any event, be better out of the way.

As Molton left the house, he looked carefully around, and, seeing no one was passing, he whistled an air from one of the operas. In a few moments a rather rough-looking fellow walked towards him. As Molton passed him, he whispered rapidly:

"I have won the prize—tell them I will be at the cabaret to-night—let them meet me there."

He then hailed an omnibus, and left the rather ill-looking man gazing after him in intent, wonder and astonishment.

CHAPTER II.
DEAN COFFEE; WHO HE IS, WHAT HE SAID, AND WHERE HE WENT.

At 6 o'clock P. M., on the same day, a party of six gentlemen sat down to dinner at the [illegible] Marchmont, Harry's father. The [illegible] Marchmont, Sen., ditto junior, a Mr. Downygoes, (popularly known as Phit Bang Downygoes,) [illegible] friend, the Count Huile Daix, [illegible] are the gentlemen whose [illegible] this chapter. Mr. Marchmont was a [illegible] old gentleman, who loved his roast beef and his son Harry. He was not rich, but he had a modest competence—enough, anyway, to pay eighteen pence a pound for his beef, and the office rent and tailor's bills of his son—"my son Harry, Sir, attorney and counsellor at law."

On his right sat Mr. Dean Coffee, an individual who deserves a short description, for he was a most remarkable man; his height was upwards of six feet, and he was broad in proportion; his colossal build was heightened by a kind of devil-may-care swagger, which he put on, and his face wore a mixed aspect of good-humor and demureness. Sometimes, when he would try to look particularly sanctified, a funny expression would draw out his great "ha! ha! ha!" and the sober, steadfast eyes would twinkle with merriment. He always wore a long, black frock coat, buttoned close up to the throat, but just leaving sufficient room for the ends of a white cravat to peep out, resplendent in whiteness and sacred instarch. He had long, flaxen hair, which reminded one of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, and which he tucked behind his ears, they being of sufficient size to prevent any locks, once placed there, from straying over his forehead. His face was always clean shaved—in fact, he turned up his eyes in holy horror on seeing Huile Daix attempt to eat soup. He was one of John Marchmont's intellectual tit-bits. Oh! how the old dog enjoyed him! Dean Coffee had one great failing—a strong predilection for whisky. He liked it in every possible form—whisky and water, cold, or whisky punch, or, indeed, whisky *solus*, (no pun intended.) Dean Coffee was not precisely a deacon, although he did wear a white cravat and black gloves. He was merely a great public benefactor, and the white choker (as Harry denominated it) was simply the symbol of his purity and innocence, although it did contrast rather suspiciously with the fine, glowing, rubicund, Monongahela-ish color of his cheeks. The posters which, in large letters, invited the public to go and hear him, at the moderate fee of twenty-five cents, (which, *of course*, was to be devoted to some charitable object,) called him "the great temperance lecturer," and great, indeed, was his popularity and his size.

The dinner progressed rapidly and pleasantly. There was no delay between the courses, and then every one was in good humor and happy, with the exception of Harry, who was thinking more of suicide and pistol galleries than turtle and "*crusty* old port." Every one had his own department. Old Marchmont did the laughing and joking part; Phit Bang Downygoes, the uproarious stories and jolly songs; Dean Coffee did the drinking, the relating of temperance anecdotes, and the general fanatic. Hunter told fish and game stories; and the Count Huile Daix devoured the olive oil, sighed as he thought of the master piece of salad dressing he once constructed for Rose, and inwardly swore he did not believe a word of Hunter's stories. Harry relieved the general gaiety with a spice of melancholy, Jaques among the Touchstones!

The cloth was cleared away, and now the punch brewing commenced. Dean Coffee was in the seventh heaven of delight; in fact, the whole feast of *reason* had departed, and the flow of bourbon and lemon juice had commenced, when Harry threw the following skulls and bones into their midst:

"Gentlemen, listen to me. I wish to ask a favor of one of you. To-morrow morning, at six o'clock, I am going to fight a duel with Mr. Richard Molton, at Hoboken, and I request one of you to officiate as my second. Come—who speaks first?"

There was a dead silence. They all looked aghast.

"A duel! God bless my soul!" said Mr. Downygoes.

"Harry, my boy, what do you mean?" said his father.

"The punch will be ruined," quoth Dean Coffee.

"I mean, father," replied Harry, "that the man I am about to fight with, insulted me—that I retorted and told him he was a scoundrel—that he challenged me as I was about to challenge him, and that I let him name his time, place and weapons."

"My boy, you must not fight. Consider."

"Father, it is useless to attempt to dissuade me. You will cease to urge me not to fight, when you know that I should be dishonored and disgraced forever in case I retreated. No, the thing is settled—fight I will!"

The Count gracefully offered his services as a second, while he tucked an olive under his moustache. Old Marchmont looked sad, but he thought of his boy's honor, and he spoke no more against it. Dean Coffee offered his invaluable services to do anything, or say anything or drink anything.

"Yes," said the Count, "he would do well to carree so hodre hoind on se shuttain—Monsieur Molton was one dead shot. I have seen him before."

It was settled, then, that the Count should be the second, and that Dean Coffee should go along with them as a useful supernumerary. The party once more endeavored to become gay and hilarious.

"But the punch—where's the punch?" said Downygoes.

"Ah!" said Dean Coffee.

Just as Dean Coffee was smoking his pipe, a tap was heard at the door, and his valet quietly entered, and informed him that it was 7½ o'clock, and that at 8 he was engaged to lecture on temperance.

A deep sigh escaped from his manly breast.

"Oh! the punch! the punch!" he exclaimed, "how the d—l shall I lecture without the punch!"

"I shall have the gin and water on the table, of course, Sir," said the valet.

He heaved [illegible] quaffed two brimming goblets [illegible] his valet assist him to arise.

"I am [illegible]—we are all extremely sorry—to lose so [illegible]," said the host, "but we bow. Individual [illegible] give way before the public good. The benefit of the [illegible] be considered before the pleasure of the few."

"Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Coffee, "the public calls for its servant, and I fear to play the suddenly indisposed game any longer; so, although I suffer untold agonies in departing from you, before we have mingled our souls in that lovely, that glowing bowl—(I see you have got the lemon all peeled, Hunter) yet must I be gone—gone—gone forever! John, keep me straight."

"One moment, Mr. Coffee," said the host. "Gentlemen, allow me to propose the health of our worthy friend, and not only our friend, but the friend of the widow and orphan—Dean Coffee." (*Drunk standing.* No allusion to Mr. Coffee, personally.)

Mr. Coffee then made a few remarks and retired on the arm of his valet, having promised to return in the morning at 5½ o'clock, in order to take a carriage with Harry and the Count, and be in Hoboken at the proper hour.

A carriage was in readiness, and Coffee was rapidly conveyed to where a large and enthusiastic audience were impatiently awaiting his presence.

"John," said he, as he was preparing to mount the platform, "is there a pitcher of schnapps?"

"Yes, Sir, plenty of it," responded the valet.

Slowly and deliberately he stalked before the audience, by whom he was greeted with thunders of applause. He held on by a table, bowed meekly, and put his hair behind his ears. He then [illegible] ... [illegible] ... sick bed of a poor wretched woman, whose husband is a monster, accursed with a craving appetite for the demon rum! Yes, rum, accursed rum! I prayed with her little child for her mother's life, and I [illegible] the bottle from the [illegible] maddened and infuriated husband, [illegible] from his hands, and dashed it into ten thousand atoms on the floor. (*Immense excitement and terrific cheering.*) I ask you, now, whether I am not excusable in detaining [illegible] such extraordinary circumstances. [*Cheers. He takes a drink.*] And this is but one of the many cases I have attended to this very day; but in each of them was the same canker worm—the same infernal agency—*drink!* I tell you, fellow-citizens, that it is the cause of more ruin, more misery, and more horrors, than all the vices of the world put together; and I adjure you, in the name of everything holy and sacred—you men, for the sake of your families, and you women, in the name of the poor broken-hearted creatures I have *just left*—never to put the glass to your lips, for it is insidious and tempting; (*he stoops and takes another drink, then raises the glass in front of the audience*) and if you thirst, there is that which will quench your fevered palate. Oh! water! Oh! sc—" (schnapps he was about to say, but corrected himself) "—water!" Here followed a magnificent apostrophe to water, which was enthusiastically applauded.

He continued his eloquent and warning appeal for about an hour longer, when, evidently much fatigued with his exertions, (so much so that it was with great difficulty he continued standing,) he retired from the platform. He then looked at his watch, and finding that it was only 10 o'clock, he determined to recruit himself before he sought his virtuous couch.

Off he started. First he turned into Broadway, then he turned out of Broadway; then he turned into the Bowery and out of the same; then he kept on some time, until at last he found himself in a side street on the east side of the town, in front of a low, underground saloon. The street was very dark and dismal—the last place in the world one would have supposed for a wine shop. Yet there it was, plain as day, right before Dean Coffee's eyes.

LOUIS KAUNITZ.
WINE AND LAGER-BIER SALOON.

He turned around, and looked up and down the narrow street, but no one was to be seen. The houses all seemed tenantless. There was not a ray of light anywhere, but that on which was painted "Louis Kaunitz." A kind of shiver passed over his frame, as he reflected what a nice, convenient spot it would be for a murder. The idea was quite sobering; he turned again, and this time he thought he saw the figure of a man in the act of gliding past him. Quick as lightning, he made a dash for the saloon, supposing that there, at least, he would find a haven of safety. Down he went, without the slightest opposition. His hair stood on end—he was rapidly becoming sober!

He opened the door, and there, sure enough, sat Louis Kaunitz, quietly and peaceably smoking a meerschaum. The saloon was nothing more than an ordinary lager bier saloon—a couple of tables with arm-chairs around them, and one private box for those who wished to be retired. Louis Kaunitz, however, was not the most agreeable-looking individual in the world; he had the mark of a long gash over his forehead, and his eye had a rather sinister expression. There was not a soul in the saloon but himself, as Coffee walked into the private box, and ordered a bottle of wine. He looked around him, tried to think what part of the city he was in, and whether it was not all a dream.

Kaunitz brought the wine. Coffee thought that he looked at him in a very peculiar manner.

"Is there anything else you desire, Sir?" said he, as he opened the bottle.

"Nothing—nothing more, I thank you," replied Coffee.

Kaunitz pulled down the shade in front of the box. Coffee noticed that it was very thick and heavy.

When he found himself alone, many thoughts pressed upon his mind, and, in consequence of his half-drunken, half-sober state, confused him greatly.

"Where am I?" reflected he. "What can this saloon be? Who was that man that flitted past me in the dark street? How did I come here? What brought me into such a locality?"

He poured out a glass of the wine and looked at it. He debated in his mind whether he would drink it or not. He decided that it was all nonsense being afraid—that it was foolish to be so suspicious. He raised the glass to his lips, but just as he was about to sup the wine, he gave a sudden start and dropped the glass!

Now, indeed, his hair stood on end. "As I live," said he, soliloquizing, "when I raised that glass to my lips, and happened to look at the wall in the rear of the box, I saw a pair of *eyes in the wall*, staring at me! My God!—my God! this is terrible; and, when I started, the wall seemed to close up, as it were. That was a pair of human eyes, I swear. Where did they come from? Where was the body?"

He, strong, fearless man that he was, in the open day, now trembled from head to foot. He approached the wall and examined it, but there seemed to be no space through which a pair of human eyes could have looked. He had almost given the search up, when he thought he perceived a little crevice—a thin line, as it were, of a door fitted in the wall. He pressed against this crevice, but it appeared to be solid. He then thought it could only be a little decay in the masonry. In order to be satisfied, however, he took out his penknife and inserted a blade in the line; he started—*the whole blade went in.*

"IT MUST BE A DOOR," was his next reflection.

He drew the blade up to the end of the crevice, and pressed it against the solid wall adjoining; but it had no effect. He then went backward to the other end, and pressed—a low click was heard, as though the blade of the knife had touched a spring which acted on the hinges. He now withdrew the knife, and pressed his body against the wall, directly beneath the crevice. The blood ran cold in his veins, as he felt the wall giving beneath his weight. He pressed harder and harder, when gradually the wall fell back, and lo! *there was the door* he had been seeking. He looked in; but all was dark! It was evidently a secret passage; *but where it led to*, he could not imagine. He examined the door inside, and found that there were two little sliding panels made thereon; he pressed them back, and they left two small apertures, which at once accounted for the human eyes he *saw* glaring through at him; he then reversed the action, and the panels slid back—that accounted for the fitting up of the wall. He looked once more into that dark, infernal passage, and thought that he saw a glimmer of light in the distance—a kind of jack o'lantern light, as though it were a keyhole through which it came. Dean Coffee was always a fearless man; bold and adventurous; and he determined to penetrate the mystery. But, first, he went back and peeped through the shade, and found that Louis Kaunitz had smoked himself to sleep—that there was not a sound of any kind—one might have heard the dropping of a pin. He returned to the door, and reopened it with great caution. One step, and he was in the passage. He could not see his hand before him. He paused, hesitated, and stepped back into the box.

"What," he reflected, "if those human eyes I saw are in that awful passage, and *I were to see them again!* Pshaw! I *will* advance. I feel that there is some terrible secret connected with this place, and that I am destined to probe it. What if it cost me my life! We must all die once. I am Cæsar—this is my Rubicon, and I *cross* it."

CHAPTER III.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE CABARET—THE COUNTERFEITER'S MISTRESS.

The passage in which Dean Coffee now found himself was hardly wide enough for one man; and he was compelled to stoop, so low was the ceiling. The walls were of stone, and as he tried to grope his way through the pitchy darkness, his hands would each moment touch them, and send a chill through his frame, they were so cold and clammy. Thoughts flitted through his brain with great rapidity. Suppose Louis Kaunitz should awake and seek the private box—he was lost! Or, suppose he should meet the possessor of those eyes—stumble on him in that fearful passage—he almost felt the cold steel penetrating his body! He started through the darkness, and his eye once more caught a glimmer of that distant light. That was what he sought. On he creeped, almost on hands and knees, scarcely daring to breathe—on—on to that little will-'o-the-wisp—that little keyhole star! Although the passage seemed to become wider and higher, and the light nearer and nearer; and now a flash of joy passed through his heart as he heard a human voice!—a human laugh! And now he has reached his goal. It was, indeed, a door, and within there *was a sight*—like lightning, his eye was at the keyhole, but before he had peeped through, he heard his name mentioned aloud. His ear, and not his eye, was now glued to the keyhole.

The man who had looked at him through the wall was evidently speaking.

"I slid the panels," said he, "and saw that infernal humbug, Dean Coffee, the temperance lecturer, enjoying a bottle of Louis' *sleeping* wine."

"Phew! It's well I didn't drink it," thought our friend. He looked up, and perceived that the sliding panels which were on the door in the wall were also attached to this one. He feared, however, to slide them, lest some one in the room should perceive the spaces, as he had. So he put his eye to the key-hole, and looked into the room. There, indeed, he saw enough to make him shudder, for he beheld the whole paraphernalia used in the coining and counterfeiting of money. And, oh! horror! at the head of the gang—that is the giving of directions—captain of the coiners—was Mr. Richard Molton.

"He was the man who passed me in the street—I feel it in my bones!" thought Dean Coffee.

The work was just completed—the spurious money was coined—and the work ceased.

There were three other men besides Richard Molton, and one woman. She was his mistress; but, nevertheless, she did the most important work of all. *She passed the money.* Her easy, natural manner, and her soft and innocent looking features, avoided all suspicion. She *loved* Richard Molton—he had betrayed and seduced her! The love of this frail, and erring woman, for that bold, bad man, was so great that she followed him in crime, as she would have in honesty. She became his *slave!* she would have toiled for him, committed crime for him, aye, and given up her chance for happiness hereafter, for one smile from that cold and haughty lip. And he, now that he had ruined her, cast her aside as he would a withered flower. The fragrance *was* sweet once, but—it is gone—bah!

Now he made her useful—in his cold, calculating way, he saw how useful she might be made. He speculated on the charms he once reveled in—the ingenuous, artless manner, which at first had attracted his attention. Once in a while, he paid her the wages for which she toiled, as he would have thrown the house dog the useless bone. He would tell her, in his soft, insinuating way, that he loved her still, and that he would never desert her. A few caresses, a few soft words, and the debt was cancelled.

"Now, Captain," said one of the four men, who seemed next in authority to Molton himself, "what is the story about the gal, you promised to tell us?"

The girl, who had not spoken as yet, but was sitting quietly in a corner, looking at Molton, now pricked up her ears, and listened.

"Yes, I have a little tale to tell ye," said Molton, as he lit a cigar, and made himself perfectly comfortable; "you know the girl I spoke to you about—Rose Myrtlefield!"

"Yes, the rich one. What of her?"

"Why, I have bagged her—that's all."

Bagged her! Dean Coffee wondered whether he stood on his heels or his head.

"Yes," continued Molton, quietly, as he looked up after the blue wreaths of smoke which he exhaled—"yes, I met her in society—you know I do mix in good society—I heard of her mother's wealth, but I wanted to make her sure, so I examined the records, and found her father's will—it was perfectly correct. He left an enormous fortune, partly to the old woman and partly to Rose. Anyhow, she is a millionaire in her own right. I saw sufficient to assure me of that. Then I came the old dodge—the quiet, calm, gentleman-like dodge—and of course I succeeded!"

The girl in the corner sighed—he had glanced at her as he uttered the last sentence.

"This very day," he continued, helping himself to a glass of wine which was on the table before him, "I broached the subject to her, and of course she loves me. Consider the tin in my breeches' pocket within two months."

Dean Coffee hardly believed his ears; he was now a thoroughly sober man.

[illegible]

[illegible]! I've praised her hair—it's a wig! I've adored her teeth—I know the dentist from whom she got them! She, therefore, considers me a young man of great taste and discrimination. Her consent, indeed—that's easily got."

"If you get it I'm d—d," [illegible] Dean Coffee uttered a very naughty word.

"There's a young fellow by the name of Marchmont, a rival, by the way, who made such an infernal fool of himself as to insult me. I shall shoot him in the morning. I want you, Degraw, to dress yourself decently, and make yourself look as much like a gentleman as possible."

Degraw was the man we have described as looking like the second in command.

"Where does it take place?" he inquired.

"At Hoboken," replied Molton.

"At what hour?"

"Six, A. M."

"Whew!" Degraw yawned, as he thought of the hour he would have to be up.

"The murderous scoundrel!" muttered the man at the key hole.

Now a strange scene took place. While Molton had been thus coolly explaining his little affair with Rose Myrtlefield, jealousy, rage, and hate were gnawing the heart of his poor slave, as she sat in the corner listening. First the tears trickled down her cheeks, making them appear more wan and pale than ever. Jealousy then commenced, and she bit her lips until the blood mingled with the falling tears. That he should cast her off and take another—that was dreadful! But that he should speak of it before her very face—oh, it was more than she could bear. The meek, much-enduring eyes flashed with rage—her eyes, half-filled with tears and red with weeping, darted lightning glances. There was passion—fire, fury, burning rage, livid hate—gleaming from out those eyes. Away down, in the bottom of her heart, there was a demon raging—deep, but strong and lasting. The meek, heart-broken woman was now a semi-devil. She arose from her modest, retiring position, walked directly in front of Molton and there confronted him. He looked at her swollen eyes, her raging glances, and her almost demoniac demeanor with astonishment.

"Well, woman, what do you want?" said he.

"What do I want, Richard Molton?" exclaimed she, fiercely; "I want to tell you that you are a villain—a scoundrel."

"Oh, pshaw, pshaw! of course I am—who ever said I was not—now, do stop—you have told me that so often, it becomes tedious."

"Villain—scoundrel—hypocrite!"

"Oh, pooh, pooh!"

"Betrayer—forger—murderer—"

"Silence, woman!" he exclaimed, wincing.

"I will not be silenced, Richard Molton," she said; "I will not have done. I say that you shall never marry Rose Myrtlefield—never!"

"Oh, no! the murder's out," said he, softly.

"May she scratch your diabolical eyes out!" muttered Dean Coffee, at the keyhole.

"It is more serious than you imagine, Richard Molton," said she; "I tell you again, she shall never be yours—you shall never marry her."

"Who's to prevent me?" was his sneering reply.

"I will—yes I, the girl you have wronged—I will tell her who and what you are—I will kill her and you—yes, all of you! I will scream out your crimes in the very church! I will haunt you at the marriage feast."

"And in the marriage bed, too, I suppose," said he, lighting another cigar, and winking at Degraw.

The woman now became perfectly livid with rage. She stamped, and foamed, and spat at him like a perfect demon. He saw what a state she was working herself into, and determined to appease her rage with a few of his soft, loving words.

"I am sorry, Lilly, *dear*," said he, "that you talk thus to me. You know well how much I love you; and this is the way in which you return it. I thought—I always thought—you never, never loved me. Lilly, Lilly, if you but knew how I feel, you would pity me, if you could not love."

The poor girl hesitated; it was so long since she had heard those words of affection from his cold lips that she could not but feel a thrill of ecstatic pleasure as he uttered them.

"You love me?" said she.

"You *know* I do," was his false reply.

"And yet you are about to wed another?"

"To wed, yes! But to love, no! There is but one on earth I know and ever will love, and that one is my own Lilly. I will marry Rose Myrtlefield in order that you, Lilly, may no longer steep your hands in crime; we will have money enough to spare you from this; and I thought then that we might be so happy; but that is past—I see you hate me instead of loving."

Lilly's eyes were dried—the raging fire was quenched by a few drops from the hateful fountain of his false lips—the poor girl felt now as truly happy as she was wretched before.

"If I thought that this was true," said she.

"True!—do you doubt me, Lilly?"

"No; I no longer doubt you will still love me."

"Then come and sit here beside me, dearest, and let me once more be rendered happy."

She sat down on the sofa, by his side—he placed his arm gently around her waist—kissed her, and caressed her with apparent fondness. It was too much for Lilly; she laid her head on his shoulder, and burst into a fit of tears; but this time they were tears of joy and happiness.

"Degraw," said the monster, coolly, "you see, she is my slave again."

The men now proposed that they have a bottle of champagne, in honor of the reconciliation. This was agreed to, and Dean Coffee heard the tinkling of a bell in the bar; so he retired at once, crept back to the box, shut the door, and took his seat, as if nothing had happened. He supposed that Louis Kaunitz would visit the private box, as he thought that that was the only means of entrance to the coiners. This supposition was speedily verified; for scarcely had he taken his seat in the box, before the curtain was pulled back, and Louis Kaunitz looked in on him.

Louis stared, first at Dean Coffee, and then at the bottle, which was full, the wine-glass which was empty, and the cloth, which was saturated with the contents of the glass which Coffee dropped on seeing the eyes on the wall, spoken of in the last chapter.

"You have not drank the wine, Sir," said Louis.

"No; it is wretched."

"Wretched, Sir? It is my best sherry."

"Yes, but I detest sherry."

"You detest sherry?"

"I do."

"And yet you ordered it, Sir."

"Can I not order what I please?"

"Oh, certainly, Sir—certainly. I merely thought it strange."

"What did you think strange?"

"That you should have ordered wine which you detest, and that you should have eaten here for one hour without drinking any of it, and without doing anything."

"Without doing anything? You are mistaken."

"What! have you been doing something, Sir?" said Louis, looking rather scared toward the wall.

"Yes; I have been meditating."

"Ah! meditating—indeed?"

"Yes; and I have come to the conclusion to try another bottle of wine."

"My God!—another bottle of wine."

"And is there anything strange, Sir, in my wanting another bottle of wine?"

"No; oh no! but you said you detest wine."

"I said no such thing. I said I detested sherry. Bring me, now, a bottle of port."

"A bottle of port?"

"Yes; a bottle of port. One would think, by the way you stare, that none of your customers ever ordered port."

Coffee watched him as he went to get the port, and noticed that he put his mouth to a speaking-tube, evidently connected with the room; no doubt he was informing them that it was impossible to get at them in consequence of the pertinacity of his strange customer. As soon as the port was laid on the table, and the curtain drawn, Dean Coffee determined to assure himself whether the speaking tube connected with the coiners' room or not, so he once more heard the spring which held the hinges click, and once more he stood in the passage and directed his footsteps toward the door. This time he experienced but little difficulty in traversing the passage. Again he reached the door, but, just as he was in the act of bending his knee down to the key-hole his foot slipped, and he fell with his whole weight against the door, which burst right open, and in less than a second he fell sprawling into the room before the whole assemblage of the coiners. As if actuated by one common impulse they all sprang up and rushed at him; but he was too quick for them; he recovered himself sufficiently to seize a stick which he saw in the corner next to him, and dash into the passage, which was so narrow that only one man could attack him at a time. Here, in this modern Thermopylæ, he could have defended himself for some time, had not the enemy, in the shape of Louis Kaunitz, (who, having heard a noise, darted into the private box, and from thence into the passage,) attacked him in the rear. He almost gave himself up for lost; but a sudden thought struck him. On rushed Louis on the one side, and Degraw on the other. Just as they came within reach, he dropped himself right down, and the two blows aimed at his head struck the friends instead of the enemy. Degraw's blow was so violent that it completely knocked Louis Kaunitz down. Coffee now seized the opportunity, leaped over Louis' prostrate form, dashed into the box, and from thence rushed wildly into the *cabaret*, hotly pursued by the whole gang, who were now armed. They dashed into the street—the pursued and the pursuers—with fearful rapidity, for they both knew that *life or death hung on the result.*

[This story will be continued from where it leaves off here in the New-York *Mercury*, to-morrow, May 31, and will be elegantly illustrated, and completed in two or three numbers of the paper. The extraordinary demand for the *Mercury* last week, containing the first part of this thrilling romance of New-York life, induces the proprietors to republish it in this way, so that all who were unable to get last week's *Mercury*, may have an opportunity of reading it. Be sure and obtain the *Mercury* early to-morrow morning, which will, in addition to the continuation of a story, contain more original and interesting matter than any other weekly paper in the United States. Sold by all newsmen and boys. Price only FOUR CENTS.]

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NOTICE.—THE [illegible] notice that [illegible] No. 18 Water-st. [illegible]

WARNOCK & CO. GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, Offer for the consideration of gentlemen an extensive assortment of SUMMER HATS, DRESS AND NEGLIGE, consisting in part of THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WHITE BEAVER, THE PLAIN CASTOR, of coffee, tea, and chocolate color. FRENCH AND AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS of the finest quality and very desirable styles and shades, and an extensive variety of STRAW HATS, among which they mention the new and attractive CONGRESS HAT, a perfect zephyr, and exceedingly beautiful.

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GOUPIL & CO. HAVE ON EXHIBITION A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY F. WINTERHALTER. [illegible]

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TERMS—$2 a year by mail, [illegible]. Specimen Numbers sent gratis. Single Copies, Six Cents. ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line [illegible], with a discount on large bills. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher, Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

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BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Columbia-st.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ANDREW MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 6 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and [illegible] can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th story.

ROOMS TO LET.—ONE GENTLEMAN, OR two who will room together, wishing a quiet and retired home in a private family, where their comfort will be studied, will find an opportunity to make such an arrangement, on satisfactory references being given, by applying at No. 125 West [illegible]-st. The house is new, with every convenience. Location good and easy of access by the cars and stages.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, [illegible] have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen; location very accessible, and to gentlemen seeking good quarters and home comforts the opportunity is a good one. Apply at No. 296 West 21st-st., near 9th-av. Best of references given and required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOCATED in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character, a pleasant room, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL, CHAS. STRINGER.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, or a family with one or two children, can be accommodated in a private respectable family, living in the vicinity of Piermont, where there is a daily steamboat communication, in a very healthy, open and beautiful location. For further particulars apply to W., No. 80 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOW lady, in a retired place, not over fifty miles from this City. Would remain permanent, if agreeable to all parties. Address, stating terms, &c., M., Box No. 4[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM.—ONE OR two families can obtain pleasant rooms and good board in a fine, healthy location, 34 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. Address Mrs. A. O., Moringville Post-Office, Westchester County, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH PARTIAL board, at No. 10 Stuyvesant-st., near corner 9th-st., junction of Astor-place and Stuyvesant-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES.
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 19 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York, importers [illegible] at low cash prices, every [illegible] books, paper, fancy and staple stationery [illegible] and shipping receipts [illegible] and time books, pens, [illegible] chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low prices, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $[illegible] a year.
Male and Female.
[illegible] GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Esq., Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND-ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthfulness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. Bourne.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may obtain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 262 Broadway, a [illegible] knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition, $1.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

$5.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 600 BROADWAY, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares men and boys practically for business. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical book-keepers. Two $5 seats for writing vacant. Apply early for cheap seats. Private lessons given day and evening.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—EARLY risers are invited to join our Class, at 6 A. M., at No. 1 New-York University. Landscape Drawing and Painting directly from nature. Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen instructed every pleasant WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the month of June. B. H. COE & F. F. SHELL.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 6. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$1.—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.—Single writing lessons 25 cents, or $1 for the course. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at WATERS' Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway, one 6½-octave Gilbert Æolian piano, price when new, $400, will be sold for $200; one do. 6-octave Æolian piano, price $325 when new, will be sold for $160; one 6-octave mahogany Smith piano, $90; one do. for $[illegible]; one Wm. Miller 7-octave piano, new, with inlaid nameboard, price $275, will be sold for $215; one 6½-octave do., price $250, for $175; one do. 6¾-octave, price $275, new, will be sold for $170; one Chickering 7-octave piano, new, $325, for $250; one Gilbert, new, $350, for $275; one Horace Waters' 7-octave, richly-carved case, pearl keys, &c., price $500, will be sold low. Call and see it. Also, a Chickering piano for $500.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, on exhibition at No. 467 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Fortes, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any instruments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Suspension Plate. N. P. B. CURTISS, Agent.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Pianos and melodeons will be sold at reduced prices at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the [illegible] making five first prizes [illegible] within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO, cost $400, will be sold for $250. Beautifully carved pianos of Ballet, Davis & Co's, and Haines Bros. make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos, $25, $50, $100, $125, $140, and $175. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano for sale, for half its value, as the family is leaving the City; scalloped case, carved mouldings, richly carved sweep legs, and fretwork desk; been little used, fully warranted. Price $275. Can be seen at No. 300 Broadway, room No. 18. M. WRAY.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE offer a large assortment at great bargains, at their factory and wareroom No. 348 Bleecker-st., viz: grand diagonal, overstrung base and circular scales pianos. Also, several superior second hand pianos, cheap.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 450, 452 and 454 Pearl-st., and No. 149 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., [illegible] I will sell it for $[illegible]. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. F. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house on 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square and St. George's Church. The walls are painted from the kitchen to the attic, inclusive. Furnace, bathing-room, water closet, &c. To be sold furnished or with gas fixtures and mirrors only. Also a two-story house on 127th st., Harlem, with four lots. The house in 14th st. [illegible] incumbrance. Mortgage or other property would be taken in payment. Inquire of CHARLES S. SWIFT, No. 80 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN.—Notice to boarders about changing for a home of their own. A first-class house in 40th-st., third door east by south from 5th-av., 20 ft. wide, [illegible] deep, with large yard and beautiful garden, with all the modern improvements, beautiful [illegible] clothes-presses and drawers, in a healthy location, one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the City, improving very fast; convenient to cars and stages. Inquire, for three days, of Mrs. LANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FORTY-TWO LOTS, DESIRABLY located on Patchen-av., north, and near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, a good house and barn, pump, &c., on the premises, only about 800 feet from City Railroad. A rare chance for investment, as the lots must double in value in a short time. Will be sold a bargain. To be made known by FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 [illegible], Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN.—The owner's health requiring a change of climate, a fine house in a good location, extra lot, with fruit trees in full bearing; the whole containing 3,700 square feet. The house is in perfect order, and the furniture can be had with it, if desired. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 71 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBSTANTIAL brown stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE three-story high stoop dwelling No. 108 West 15th st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 677 6th-av., or No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 43d-st., 3d house west of 6th-av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98-9, with the three-story building [illegible], No. 37 East 23d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 35 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $2,000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14. C. B. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DESIRABLE DWELLING IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, No. 15 Sands-st., three-story brick, with iron veranda, 8 rooms, deep, gas, bath, furnace, easy stairs, and plenty of closets; will be ready for occupancy 1st June; will be rented low for balance of this year. Apply next door, No. 53, or No. 534 Broadway, to S. W. SMITH.

TO LET OR WILL BE EXCHANGED—A large house, containing 16 rooms, with an adjoining lot, in every respect suitable for a boarding-house, or large family, West side of Franklin-st., near Myrtle-av. Also, a small two-story brick house, East side of Bond-st., between Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to H. C. BANKS, No. 3 John-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW HOTEL JUST erected on the Bowery extension, near Chatham-square, containing 50 rooms, stores, basements, vaults, balcony the entire front, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises daily, at 10 A. M., or 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 313 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 273 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 20 by 60 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART AND FRONT basement of house No. 47 Market-st., near the church; with water and gas in the house; or the rooms will be let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellar of the store No. 116 William-st., 25x118 feet, will be arranged to suit, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 55 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 296 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, complete with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or of O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—2D AND 3D FLOORS OF STORE NO. 371 Broadway. For any business requiring fine showrooms and central situation, they cannot be surpassed. Apply in the store.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 20TH-ST., CORNER of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,009 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON MODERATE TERMS, IF TO A SMALL CAREFUL FAMILY.—To let, for six months, from the 1st of May an elegant house of moderate size, with brownstone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 24th-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 96 EAST 19th-st.—The owner residing in Europe. F. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. I., Times Office.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A. RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 293 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade, as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Travelers' Depôt for guides, hand-books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S, No. 293 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—April 28, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st. (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 20th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open,) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.

J. W. ALLEN,
J. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and checks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston. &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyck av., about 200 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 300 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 9 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade unsurpassed; house two story and attic, stoop, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, hennery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West. The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 73 West 23d-st., or F. E. WILKINS, No. 31 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., [illegible] minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of [illegible] [illegible] Essex Seminary. For further [illegible] ROCKWELL, No. [illegible] New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland, commanding a view [illegible] of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY L. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 317 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 28 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 25 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 26 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,067 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF [illegible] years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and [illegible] city; said place contains one [illegible] feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 310 4th-av., cor. 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 32x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—VILLA SITES, seventeen miles from the City Hall by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats, forty lots in one block, being the western part of the estate of the late Judge Vark, fronting on Buena Vista-av. It has a fine view of Hudson River and the Palisades for a great distance. Will be sold at a bargain. Title good, and terms favorable. Apply at the farm-house adjoining the premises, five minutes' walk south of depot and steamboat landing.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY [illegible] at Stamford, Conn., thirty [illegible] $650.
Stamford, located on the Sound, [illegible] convenient of access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, eighteen trains running daily [illegible] of B. HOYT, Nos. 43 and [illegible] or to Mr. SCOFFIELD, near the Stamford Depôt.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton [illegible] Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 48; a stable, &c.; and 12 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 1½ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 5 acres of ground. The house is large and new, built by the owner, finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade-trees, with suitable out buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 6 Chauncey Court.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 13 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 12 South-st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and farm, 6 to 20 acres of land, beautifully located, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes ride from Jersey City. Apply to J. W. UNDERHILL, Park Bank, from 3 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDING, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens, lawns and bath-houses attached. Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Auctioneer, No. 25 John-st., corner Nassau, between 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat, between McComb's Dam and Highbridge, on the highest bank of the river. Inquire of W. TOOLE, No. 55 Exchange-place, or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 40 acres of land, all under cultivation, situated on Raritan Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., about 1½ hours' ride by steamboat from the City. The improvements consist of a good and substantial dwelling house, (nearly new,) a large and commodious barn and out houses; also a good variety of fruit trees on the premises. It is situated about 1 mile from the Bay, where every facility is to be had for boating and bathing. For healthy location and salubrity of climate, no place in the vicinity of New-York possesses equal advantages. For particulars, inquire of D. N. McALPIN, No. 305½ Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 198 acres, 80 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation, with growing crops and a fine peach orchard, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Bound Brook station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New York. Inquire at No. 136 Court-st., corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 310 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 120 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 20 ACRES AT WEST Bloomfield, five minutes' from depot, one hour from Wall-st. by railroad, commanding one of the most magnificent and extensive views in the country. Perfectly healthy and genteel neighborhood. Upon it is an old farm house, orchard, &c.; will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner goes to Europe. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN [illegible] FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground [illegible] New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of Westchester County, Long Island and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 190 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 60 acres in Westchester County. CHARLES E. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in the basement.

WESTERN LANDS—FOR SALE OR EXchange for property in this City or Brooklyn, 4,000 acres in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota; mostly timber, well located; will be sold in parcels to suit. Apply to DEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13th-av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th-sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 31st-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

TEXAS LAND.—SCRIP WANTED—ANY PERson wishing to dispose of same on reasonable terms, may find a purchaser by addressing TEXAS, Times office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	1857
[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	1857
[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	1857
Saturday, March [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, March [illegible]	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BARRE, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,316 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRAYTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............$130
Second Cabin Passage.............75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............$110
Second Cabin Passage.............60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, [illegible] with the United States mails for Europe [illegible] on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. Comstock, the 15th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin...........$130 | Second Cabin...........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Passage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 28. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail June 27.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $120; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 [illegible]	$[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	1 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. Wm. PERRY, will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, May 31, at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Ames-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M., making the above landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL—Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BRUGIN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at half-past 1 P. M., making all the landings.
N. B.—The above boat will land at Ames-st. each way.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave [illegible] on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday [illegible] for the South will proceed [illegible] the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.
A second-hand open rockaway, with pole and shafts, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway, or to Ketchum's livery stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands high; a good traveler and of fine action; warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, also under the saddle; sold by the subscriber for want of use. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $20 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD [illegible] to St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, [illegible] North West and South West, via New-York [illegible] New York Central, American Lake Shore [illegible] Toledo, through the shortest, quickest, and [illegible] to the Great West. For through tickets and freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and South West,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passengers, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passengers at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD—CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.—Great Northwestern route from Chicago to St. Paul, by the way of Janesville and Madison, to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River, about 70 miles above Galena, without change of cars.
At Prairie du Chien the trains connect with a splendid line of new steamers, running between it and St. Paul daily.
THREE DAILY TRAINS leave each way between Chicago and Prairie du Chien. This is the shortest route from Chicago to St. Paul and Minnesota, and saves about 12 hours in time. It is a route of great attraction and interest, passing through the most beautiful portion of Wisconsin and through Madison, the capital of the State.
Information may be obtained by application at the Railroad ticket office No. 193 Broadway. S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May [illegible]. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate [illegible] from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, [illegible] and 12 M., [illegible] M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with [illegible] the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, [illegible]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM [illegible] 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; [illegible] passenger trains, 7 A. M., 12 M. and 5:30 P. M.; [illegible] Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, [illegible] and 1 and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The [illegible] Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the [illegible] stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy and Albany at 5:30, 6:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. [illegible] A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND [illegible] JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] and $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland, 3.30 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9 o'clock; Ogdensburgh, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York at noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at [illegible]; due at Rutland at 9.50, and Burlington 11.50 same evening. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE [illegible] on and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains [illegible] the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains from New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES.
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depot,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 240 Water-st.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at moderate prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any uniform or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 30 Beekman-st.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND Spikes, horse-shoe iron, nail-rods, &c., for sale on favorable terms by the agent of the manufacturers. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 36 Broad-st. Parcels for the West, or interior of this State, can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra hard and hollow ware, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.
3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 32 in. dia., x 24 ft. long, second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway, N. Y.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many [illegible] experiments have been made to test this Propeller, and the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is most efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction are liberal. For further information, apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—FIVE PAIRS HORIZONTAL ENGINES—second-hand—varying from 10 to 140 horse-power a pair.
One VERTICAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 140 horse-power, second-hand.
Ten HORIZONTAL ENGINES, second-hand, varying from 5 to 50 horse-power each.
One BEAM ENGINE for Steamboat, 46-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke.
One INCLINED STEAMBOAT ENGINE, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—A cylinder paper machine, with four copper drying cylinders, sizing machine and cutter complete; all in good order. Can be seen in operation at the mill of the subscriber. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon, as it must be removed immediately after 1st July.
J. DE WITT WALSH.
Newburgh, N. Y., May 25, 1857.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO VERTICAL tubular and one horizontal [illegible] boilers, all new, with appurtenances complete, will be sold low. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.; Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 10 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. [illegible]; [illegible] WARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of [illegible] Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to AUSTEN, General Agents Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

D[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] West [illegible]-st., west of [illegible] av., [illegible] very large variety of [illegible] rosewood and [illegible] furniture, and house-furnishing Articles of every [illegible], the sale of which will be peremptory, [illegible] consisting of rich velvet, royal Wilton and [illegible] carpets, double suit rosewood parlor furniture, two [illegible], parlor, reception chairs, &c., covered in crimson [illegible], elegantly carved; one full suite, eight pieces, in [illegible]; rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, Chickering [illegible], almost new, a beautiful instrument; elegant rosewood [illegible] with marble top; rosewood [illegible] and sofa tables, with marble tops; rosewood [illegible] rosewood reception and easy chairs, in [illegible]; silk and lace curtains, large mantel [illegible] with a number of valuable China vases, [illegible] "The Feast of Bacchus, Paul and Virginia," Painting [illegible] with other elegant parlor ornaments, [illegible]; also, a number of [illegible] paintings, richly mounted; rosewood bedsteads, [illegible], washstands, Cheval glasses, [illegible], oval mirrors, lounges, [illegible] French chairs, superior hair mattresses, [illegible] bedding, rich carved oak extension [illegible] variety of dining-room furniture, [illegible] quantity of silver ware, cut glass, [illegible] and other cutlery; also, all the [illegible] furniture, oil cloths, refrigerator, [illegible] chairs. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock. [illegible] Catalogues at house.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

THIRTY-[illegible] VALUABLE LOTS ON [illegible] AVENUE AND [illegible] 78TH STS., AT AUCTION, [illegible] A CONCERN.—[illegible] will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the [illegible] viz:

[illegible]—26 lots on the north side of 78th-st., [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible]-av. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

30 BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSE AND lot in Jersey City, near the ferry, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 2d day of June, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 30 building lots on Steuben and Railroad-avs., between Prospect and Warren sts., including the [illegible] lot corner Prospect and Steuben sts. Also, the three-story house on north side of Railroad-av., near Warren-st., with brick first story, having store and extension [illegible]; now rented for $250 per annum. These lots are suitable for a class of dwellings that are in great demand, or for manufacturing purposes, so near the ferry that they can be reached in fifteen minutes from the foot of Cortlandt-st. Gas and water are introduced, all the streets [illegible], and taxes are lower than in any other [illegible] New-York. Full warranted deeds will be given. Terms for the lots—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees on day of sale, [illegible] per cent. on the 10th day of June next, when the deeds will be ready, and 70 per cent. can remain three years at 6 per cent., or five years at 7 per cent.; on the house and lot 50 per cent. can remain. Every lot offered will positively be sold for the most it will bring.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, at the salesroom, No. 60 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, May 30, inst., at 10½ o'clock—Large sale of new and second hand furniture, consisting of elegant parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany, marble-top, centre and [illegible] extension tables, do. bedroom suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dress and plain bureaus, [illegible], with mirror front and book do. [illegible], large velvet and Brussels carpets, splendid [illegible] framed mirrors, plain do., magnificent China vases, dinner and China tea, dinner and toilet sets, French and common clocks, piano-forte, plated ware, [illegible]; also, common bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, carpets, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McCoun Mills, embracing two large brick and frame flouring mills, (in complete order,) with substantial dwelling and outhouses, [illegible] acres of land suitable for city lots. The water is never failing, and has a fall of 21 feet. This property is [illegible] of a mile from the River Docks, and for business purposes is very desirable, and must become of great value. Title perfect. Terms very liberal. Particulars [illegible] of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner William—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, [illegible] Exchange:

$30,000 [illegible] Bonds of the City of Akron, redeemable [illegible] 1, 1886, interest payable annually, [illegible] the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, [illegible] of March last. [illegible] $1,000 each. Said Bonds [illegible] collateral security.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857, at [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, for account of [illegible], $60,000 Black River and Utica Railroad [illegible] 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds, due July [illegible] payable Jan. 1, and July 1. $1,000 each.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot with the buildings thereon, [illegible] Maiden-lane, (near Front-st.) Maps at the office No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BONAPARTE ESTATE WILL be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, the extensive park and [illegible] Bordentown, N. J., formerly the residence of Joseph Bonaparte. The superior location and great natural beauty of this property is generally known. [illegible] it is no where surpassed. The improvements were originally [illegible] the most liberal scale without regard to cost, and have been since greatly enhanced by the entire [illegible] in the most substantial manner. It is in complete repair, furnished with gas, water [illegible]. The place is accessible at all hours, by steamboat and railroad, from New-York and Philadelphia, combining all the requisites for a superior private residence, or adapting it to the use of a large public institution. Map of the property, with full description of its character and extent, may be had on application.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We will sell positively and without reserve, through A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the residence and highly improved land of our Mr. STEWART, divided equally in two parcels. Maps and particulars at either their or our office.

A. T. STEWART & CO., No. 140 Pearl-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'
SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.
THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.
MAPES' NITROGENIZED .... $50 per ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE .... $50 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizer .... $50 per ton.
In sacks of 150 lbs. each.

FRED. M'CREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 150 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GENUINE NORTHERN CHINESE SUGAR CANE at 50 cents per pound.
Superior SEED BUCKWHEAT.
HUNGARIAN MILLET, a new and hardy variety.
TURNIP SEED, Rutabaga, White Flat, Long White, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties.
CARROT SEED, Long Orange and White Belgian, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotrope, [illegible], carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the [illegible] HENDERSON, at the seed store [illegible] packing and shipping. Catalogue on application.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and [illegible] in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light, it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, [illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, [illegible], Sick Headache, &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE [illegible] per pound. For sale by all grocers, [illegible] WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c. &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 40 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH. New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the [illegible] day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as stockholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next. [illegible]

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said [illegible] day of June, will be disposed of by the Board of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the [illegible] day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New-York, May 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees.

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers, and station them at the island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—ANY PERSON OR PERSONS ARE cautioned against negotiating a draft for the sum of seventy-six dollars and nineteen cents, payable on the 6th of June, and drawn by BURGEN, WALTER, BERGER & CO., in Goetzenbruck, France, on ALBERT BERGER & CO., New-York—accepted by them and indorsed by ALOYSE SCHVEERER, the said note having been stolen from the indorser.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

LONG DOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the capital stock of the Long Dock Company, of New Jersey, will be paid at the Transfer office of the New-York and Erie R. R. Co., No. 45 Wall-st., on and after the first day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Treasurer.

New-York, May 26, 1857.

$15,000.—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on 1st class Real Estate in Chicago appraised at $104,000, for which Western rates of interest will be paid. The leases of the property paying $15,000 per annum will be assigned. Apply to A. G. SNELLING & SON, No. 62 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st June on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

BANK OF NEW-YORK STOCK WANTED.—$10,000 of this stock is wanted for investment. Address, with terms, BANK STOCK, Box 555 Post-office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to DEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY stock bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, *available in any part of the world.*

DIVIDENDS

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New-York, May 28, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. until the first day of June. By order.

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a *dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day* of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, *Cashier.*

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day, declared a *dividend of ten dollars per share*, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to *corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st.*, under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos. Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter V. Cutler,	R. H. Van Auken,
Samuel Perry,	R. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Negus,
John Sparks,	James R. Keeler,
	William A. Keeler.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 32 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,382 Post-Office, New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years, persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible] Greenwich, in the basement.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,166 21	
For Interest and Annuities	71,716 54	$285,882 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$48,500 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,[illegible] 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,632 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 68	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,051 42	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,321 28	[illegible]
Net increase for the quarter		[illegible]
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857		[illegible]
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857		[illegible]
Policies issued during the quarter		591
Policies in force May 1, 1857		10,166
Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.		
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance		$2,[illegible] 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 16, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abram Bininger,	C. T. Stedman,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	J. P. Peterson,	Geo. H. Marsh,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Banks,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. F. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. S. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd P. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	David Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. B. Labens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. A. Van Duser,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles E. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edward Bossange,	William Forden,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
E. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart J. March,	John Penfold,
Charles E. Reed,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brown,	A. K. Eno,
Leonard [illegible],	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex. E. Laing.
Cor. W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURER OF SILK GOODS, who has had thirty years' experience, desires to form a partnership with some man of capital, who would be willing to sell the goods when made. Silk goods from the raw silk in the gum can be manufactured by the above party, with equal facility. A good business can be done, owing to the new tariff affording a good comparison with any foreign market. Any business man, with capital, desirous of entering into this matter, can address, with real name and residence, to MANUFACTURER, office of the *Daily Times*, when all particulars will be related in detail.

RARE INDUCEMENT.—THE GOOD WILL, entire furniture, and lease for nine years, of one of the principal hotels in Philadelphia, and unequaled for location, or amount of profits proportionate to receipts by any in the city, are for sale. It is conducted on the European plan, and a change of proprietorship will not injure the business. For full particulars address J. B. RICHARDS, Box No. 1,168 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, lumber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 9 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. E. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$2,000 FOR $1,800.—RARE CHANCE.—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR a safe and profitable business already established, and in operation; will be sold on reasonable terms, as the proprietor is going to leave the City. Apply at No. 345 Broadway, 2d floor, room No. 10.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR A LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR.—For sale in whole or in part at reasonable rates. Apply to W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—About 50 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 12, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building, in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given.

By order of the Board.

GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "*Proposals for W. S. 41,*" *will be received at* the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and *doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of* buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be *seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education*, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, } Committee.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,

New-York, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 31, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated *for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve* the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. H. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRAL,

Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

Dated New-York, May 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, (Rotunda, Park,) New-York, May 26, 1857.

TO MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF EMPLOYING THE LABOR OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, WITH SHOP ROOM.—*Applications will be* received for the employment of the labor of convicts at Penitentiary, and male and female inmates of Work*house, Blackwell's Island, at any business authorized by* the laws organizing this Department. Every information will be given on application at this office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare;
For LYON'S Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay.
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, [illegible] Opticians to the New-York [illegible] No. 2 Park-row, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.
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Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold at wholesale by druggists in the principal cities, and retailed by all respectable druggists and [illegible] throughout the United States, the British American Provinces, Mexico, [illegible], and the [illegible] of South America. [illegible] by the foreign [illegible]

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article! As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhoea, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curdling, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and a round each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 127 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 127 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 22 Mercer-st., cor. Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 344 New-York Post Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 816 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 5 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 8 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND *is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES,* and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 30 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local *debility, induced by early indiscretion,* excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where *else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this,* the most valuable discovery in medical science. It being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous *virus of the* venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TUTHERMIPAVREON—(OR MEDICATED PI[illegible]*)*—The only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features *in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily* increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 106 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—NO. 710 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Dr. C. *PRINCE, Medical attendant, for the cure of rheuma*tism, debility, imprudent use of mercury, &c., &c. Portable apparatus for sale.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, strictures, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1839—Dr. GEO. E. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 32 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, 314 Grand-st., and 369 Hudson-st.

BRUSHES, [illegible], REMOVAL.—JAMES B. [illegible], [illegible] customers and the public generally, that he has removed [illegible]

JAMES [illegible].

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DRUSILLA WATTS, sole [illegible] of the last will and testament of JAMES C. WATTS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, against ELIZABETH LEES, in her own right, and the said Elizabeth Lees, Horace [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible] goods, chattels, and credits of Henry A. Lees, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased; George W. Hawxhurst and [illegible], his wife, Sarah Lees, George Challand and Alice, his wife, William Seagreaves and Mariana, his wife, Owen Cross, and Ann, his wife, Caleb Lees, Abraham Lees, and Sarah, his wife, The People of the State of New-York and Samuel Garrison.—To the above defendants: GEORGE W. HAWXHURST, and SARAH, his wife, Sarah Lees, George Challand, and Alice, his wife, William Seagreaves, and Mariana, his wife, Owen Cross, and Ann, his wife, Caleb Lees, and Abraham Lees and Sarah, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1857, and serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, May [illegible], 1857.

THOS. J. NORTHALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my16-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—JAMES W. CARRINGTON and JAMES [illegible] against WILLIAM CALVERT and THOMAS CALVERT.—Summons for money demanded on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the village of Jamaica, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 50 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and eighty-two dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of February, [illegible] four hundred and six dollars and seventy-seven cents thereof, from the 4th day of March last, on one hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-two cents thereof; and from the [illegible] day of April last, on the balance thereof, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-two cents, besides the costs of this action. Dated April 16, 1857.

A. D. DITMARS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, at the village of Jamaica, in said County, on the 12th day of May, 1857.

my16-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JERONEMUS A. SECOR and JOHN D. SECOR against TUCKER and RICHARD ROE, owners of the steamship Madison.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action. Dated, New-York, May 4, 1857.

B. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 271 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of May, 1857.

m9-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS MACDONELD, PETER MAULEOD, JOHN ATHYA and HODGSON BIGLAND, against JOHN KERSHAWE and CHARLES J. KERSHAWE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To JOHN KERSHAWE and CHARLES J. KERSHAWE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of May, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.

DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

my30-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANDREW J. MAGUIRE against WILLIAM S. BLANEY and WILLIAM H. BOARDLEY.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred eighty-seven dollars fifty cents, with interest from the date hereof, besides the costs of this action. —Dated May 15, 1857.

GUS. J. THEBAUD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my16-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANDREW J. MAGUIRE against JAMES RICHARDSON and LESLIE BUCKLEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named and each of them.—Sirs: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-seven dollars with interest from the date hereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 15, 1857.

GUS. J. THEBAUD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my16-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY—EDGAR B. SILVA against FRANCES J. SILVA.—To FRANCES J. SILVA, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my16-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next. Dated, New-York, the 22d day of May, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, } Executors.
my23-law6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERE, late of the City of New-York, Importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., or [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next. Dated New-York the 20th day of February, 1857.

HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

my[illegible]-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT B. CAMPBELL, *late of the City of New-York, merchant,* deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 195 6th-st., in the City of *New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated* New-York, the 16th day of January, 1857.

CYNTHIA S. CAMPBELL, Administratrix.

ja17-law6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of WM. SMITH & SON, consisting of WM. SMITH and MILTON G. SMITH, Timber Dealers, of this City, was on the 21st day of March last dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. SMITH.

WM. SMITH,
New-York, April 30, 1857. MILTON G. SMITH.

The same business will be carried on for the future under the name of WM. SMITH & CO., MILTON G. SMITH having retired from said firm; JAMES W. SMITH being associated with WM. SMITH in said business.

WM. SMITH,
JAMES W. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of *BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufac*turing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to *the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 309* Broadway, corner of White-st.

ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.

New-York, May 26, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of NOWLAN & KEARNEY, is this *day dissolved by mutual consent.*

New-York, May 26, 1857. HENRY H. NOWLAN,
P. KEARNEY.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 601 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous [illegible]

A RESPONSIBLE DENTIST.—I RECOMmend to my friends a first-class dentist, Dr. A. C. CASTLE, No. 2[illegible] 6th-av., Washington-square, as being the most successful dentist employed by me. He has made a most perfect and useful set of artificial teeth.

NATHAN CORTELYOU, N. G.

D. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible] ... the people to stand for their rights ... had been invaded ... charged ... with having been caught in bed with another man's wife, and asked whether he was not a pretty man to interfere with the protection of the lives and property, and morals of the City ... what he called the attempt of the ... to create riot and bloodshed ... and warned Mr. Greeley, that if ... to form a Vigilance Committee ... the first person hung.

... by Andrew Jackson Fisher, who, like the ... was strong in his denunciations of the ... and urged the people to stand ...

The meeting then adjourned.

The following letter was received and handed to the reporters:

Office of the New-York Express, Corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New-York, May 27, 1857.

Dear Sir: Violating every established principle of self-government, and of popular liberty as well as of ... many of the acts of the last ... do, emphatically, I shall ... of the opportunity so to say ... if a previous engagement ... out of the City.

Yours respectfully, JAMES BROOKS.

The New-York Citizen Volunteers.

New-York, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: The ... proclamation of Alderman Wilson ... Commander-in-Chief of the New-York Citizen Volunteers requires a few lines in reply. He ... me of saying that the organization of the Citizen Volunteers did not exist after the parade. I deny that I ever said such a word. What I did say was that no authority was conferred upon the Generals and their Staff, except in connection with the parade and its incidents, and that none of its members had any right to use the Citizen Volunteers for their own private purposes. He attempts to explain how he came to call that meeting, and adds that, for the ... of the purpose of more effectually calling the meeting, I was ... to use the title I was known by, but he forgets to tell us who delegated that power to him when he just previously has said that the Citizen Volunteers were not in existence after the parade. Again, he says he called the meeting as a body of citizens. The best reply that I can make to this statement is to refer to the proceedings of that meeting, published on the 23d day of May, 1857, and also the call of the meeting, as follows:

Head Quarters First Division New-York Citizen Volunteers, Wednesday, May 20, 1857. Special Order, No. 10.

The officers of the First Division are notified to attend a meeting at the National Hall, Canal-street, on Friday evening, May 22, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order,

WILLIAM WILSON, Major-General, Commanding First Division New-York Citizen Volunteers.

Charles W. Kroons, Assistant Adj't-General.

This appears to me to be the most singular way to call a meeting of citizens that I have ever heard of. He complains that I had no right to interfere with his business. This I admit, and I deny ever having done so, so far as he acts individually. What I objected to, was his publishing his individual resolutions and opinions as emanating from the citizen volunteers and own independent companies. Our independent companies do not wish, under any pretence, to be held up before the public as an armed mob. Their organization is one for pastime and pleasure. They are composed of men from all classes and conditions in life, and they will not permit any person to call assemblies for political purposes in their name, and commit them as a body to any course of political action whatever without protesting against it. ... the captains will take such action in reference to the present call that will prevent anything of the kind from ever taking place again.

HENRY WILSON, Commander-in-Chief of N. Y. C. Volunteers in the late parade.

Murderous Assault—Probable Homicide.—A colored man named Francis Saulters was admitted to the New-York Hospital early yesterday morning, suffering severely from a pistol-shot wound in the head. It appears that three men, in a carriage driven by a colored man, went to a house of prostitution in Thomas-street, and were refused admittance. After various attempts to enter the premises, and threats of vengeance if they were not admitted, they returned to their carriage and started off, but had proceeded but a few paces when they observed a colored man named Francis Saulters standing upon the steps of a house nearly opposite that which they had attempted to enter. They ordered the driver to stop, got out, and each drawing a pistol, fired deliberately at the unsuspecting and unoffending man upon the steps. They then immediately leaped into their carriage, and went up Hudson-street at a rapid rate. Only one ball took effect upon Saulters, and this entered the corner of the left eye, which it entirely destroyed. Saulters was alive last evening, but his recovery is regarded as almost impossible. The attack upon him was witnessed by one man and two women, but as yet the perpetrators of the deed have not been arrested.

Small Pox.—The steamer Glasgow arrived at Quarantine yesterday, having small-pox on board. She will be detained for ventilation, fumigation and cleansing, and her passengers will be thoroughly vaccinated before being allowed to proceed. The occurrence of even one case of pestilence on shipboard, is a serious hindrance to vessels as well as to passengers, but no caution or inspection can be instituted in Europe, which protect steamers from such unfortunate incidents.

General Henningsen and Friends.—The door-bell of the General's residence in Twelfth-street was in lively action much of the time yesterday, and his personal presence was in great demand. Numerous friends called to congratulate him on his safe return with a whole skin from his late perilous campaign in Nicaragua. Among those who did so were Don Fermin Ferrer, defunct Minister, &c.; Colonel Frank Anderson, Generals Wheat and Duff Green, and Mrs. General Cazneau and her husband. General Henningsen will not engage in another expedition at present; meantime he is enjoying a fair share of health and comfort, and looks as if he could stand another six months in Central America, and still "live to fight another day."

The Councilmen and the Comptroller.—Nearly all the members of the Board of Councilmen have determined to sue Comptroller Flagg, should he refuse to pay them their $32 for the eight sessions of the Board in May. The suit will be brought in one of the District Courts, in the name of one of the Councilmen, the decision of which the others will abide. The Councilmen have been advised that as they were elected to office until Jan 1, 1858, their claims are valid, notwithstanding the last clause in section 44 of the new Charter reads, "that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member" after the 1st of May, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5	to	$10 00
Thin Summer suits	3	to	10 00
Zephyr Cassimere	5	to	10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4	to	12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2	to	6 00
Linen Coats	.50 cents	to	5 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50	to	6 00
Drap d'été	6 00	to	12 00
Cassimere Business Coats	2 50	to	10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50	to	20 00
Summer Raglans	1 50	to	10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00	to	4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00	to	3 50

&c.

Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton-street, Between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

A most powerful bill of amusements is offered at Purdy's National Theatre for this evening, consisting of the three following pieces, all favorites—"The Wild Knight; or, The Unknown Crusader," (for the last time); the new pantomime of "Salamander," and the sterling old drama of the "Flying Dutchman," the Ladies ...

[Advertisement.]

... Daily Sunday Morning Boat for ... steamer ..., Capt. William ... New-York from pier foot of Jay ... Sunday Morning, May 31, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the above places, making the usual landings; returning ... at 1 o'clock P. M. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

Organs of the Brain—Names and Numbers.—1. Amativeness—Love of the opposite sex; A. Conjugal Love—The pairing instinct; 2. Parental Love—Care of offspring; 3. Friendship; 4. Inhabitiveness—Love of home; 5. Continuity—Application; E. Vitativeness—Clinging to life; 6. Combativeness—Defence, resolution, force, courage; 7. Destructiveness—Extermination; 8. Alimentiveness—Appetite; 9. Acquisitiveness—Frugality; 10. Secretiveness—Self-control, policy, tact, artifice; 11. Cautiousness—Guardedness, safety, fear; 12. Approbativeness—Love of praise; 13. Self-esteem—Self-respect, dignity, self-reliance; 14. Firmness—Stability, decision; 15. Conscientiousness—Sense of justice, duty, etc.; 16. Hope—Expectation, trust in the future; 17. Spirituality—Intuition, prophecy, faith; 18. Veneration—Worship, devotion; 19. Benevolence—Sympathy, kindness, goodness; 20. Constructiveness—Ingenuity, manual skill; 21. Ideality—Taste, love of beauty, poetry; B. Sublimity—Love of the grand, vast, endless; 22. Imitation—Copying, mimicking; 23. Mirth—Fun, wit, ridicule, joking; 24. Individuality—Observation, desire to see and know; 25. Form—Memory of shape, looks, persons and things; 26. Size—Measurement, distance, etc., by eye; 27. Weight—Control of motion, balancing; 28. Color—Love of colors, tints, hues, etc.; 29. Order—Method, system; 30. Calculation—Mental arithmetic; 31. Locality—Memory of places; 32. Eventuality—Memory of facts, history; 33. Time—Telling when, time of day, dates; 34. Tune—Love of music; 35. Language—Expression by words; 36. Causality—Planning, thinking, reasoning; 37. Comparison—Analysis, discrimination; C. Human Nature—Perception of character, motives, etc.; D. Suavity—Pleasantness, blandness, persuasiveness. Professional examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily, at the Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Stunning,
Startling,
Fascinatingly
Beautiful and cheap,
the Knox hat, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Perfectly fascinating,
the Knox Hat for Spring.
Price $4. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fairbanks' Railroad Track and Dépôt Scales.
Fairbanks' Weigh Lock Scales for Canals.
Fairbanks' Hay and Cattle Scales.
Fairbanks' Coal Dealers' Scales.
Fairbanks' Wheat or Hopper Scales.
Fairbanks' Flour-Packing Scales.
Fairbanks' Dormant and Portable Warehouse Scales.
Fairbanks' Rolling Mill and Foundry Scales.
Fairbanks' Wheelbarrow Scales.
Fairbanks' Counter and Grocers' Scales.
Fairbanks' Family Scales.
Fairbanks' Druggists' and Prescription Scales.
Fairbanks' Weigh-masters' Beams, Frames, &c.
Fairbanks' Post Office Scales.
Fairbanks' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
Meneely's Church, Steamboat, Factory, and other Bells.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The friends of Knox, the Hatter, have not yet held their anniversary to celebrate the worth and beauty of his matchless fabrics; but in these anniversary times, they ought to do so. Meanwhile, business at his popular establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, continues good.

[Advertisement.]

Beebe & Co., Fashionable Hatters,
No. 156 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

A CLEAN SWEEP.

The eager demand for Knox's Spring Hat threatens to do what the contractors have yet failed in with the streets—make a clean sweep. Price only Four dollars. Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredericks' Temple of Art"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Fredericks' corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Knox,
The
Hatter.
No. 212 Broadway, is doing a great business with his Spring style of Hats. Price only Four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the original and only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies, born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequalled, and is in greater demand than ever. Kemp's Worm Pastilles, by reason of their delicious taste and superior efficacy, have taken the lead of all the mineral vermifuges. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Hapless Humans who are hatless, should patronize Knox, No. 212 Broadway, for his fabrics are as matchless as his charges are moderate. Do not forget this fact, and call upon him.

[Advertisement.]

From the Pennsylvanian.

Dunder and Blixen.—The Magnetic Telegraph Company, Morse Line, have established a branch office in New-York, in the new and beautiful theatre on Broadway, opposite Bond-street, owned by that enterprising and successful manager, Wm. E. Burton, Esq. Mr. Burton has heretofore succeeded so well in controlling the "thunder of applause," that there can be no doubt of the propriety of his connection with the lightning. This enterprise will be of great advantage to the residents and hotels up town.

[Advertisement.]

"I dare do all that may become a man:
Who dare do more is none"—
And I, Knox, sell my Spring Hat at the low price of Four Dollars. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 276 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONAL.

You wear a remarkably shabby hat, Sir, and your criminal negligence when Knox is selling his Spring hat at the low price of Four dollars, is an outrage against decency and good sense. Remedy your fault at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, &c.—Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this most powerful yet pleasant compound will afford pleasant relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, which have appeared in the Sun, Herald, and other papers. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Faultless.—The Knox Hat is a marvel of beauty. Price low. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Never have the fashions for Ladies' heads been more fascinating than this season. Go to R. T. Wilde's, No. 251 Broadway, pass through his three ... and then say if there ... ever gathered within the same space a more attractive display. And mark, the prices are the lowest in the trade.

[Advertisement.]

Knox, the Incomparable, is selling his ... Spring Hat at the insignificant price of Four dollars. Study economy, exhibit your taste, excite the envy of your acquaintances, and astonish all beholders by patronizing him at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 [illegible]-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

200 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES CLEANED FOR FIVE CENTS.

By inclosing 10 cents to the undersigned, a receipt will be furnished which will enable any person to clean as good as new,
200 pairs of soiled kid gloves, at a
Cost of 5 cents only.
Address W. H. Burnett & Co.,
New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

Fraud and Its Victims.—This new drama from London, where it is now being presented nightly to thousands of applauding people, has been reproduced here with great success, and will be repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum. It is a powerful and brilliant drama.

[Advertisement.]

Under-Garments and Hosiery
For warm weather!!
The Zephyr Merino Under Vests we offer are universally approved for lightness, elasticity and cheapness. Give them a trial.
A. Rankin & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The agitations commenced by Fraud almost always result favorably to Truth. Thus the controversy begun by the venders of simulated London Gins have ended in establishing the fact that Charles' London Cordial Gin is the only genuine article of its kind in the American market. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART.
Hallotypes,
Hallotypes,
Hallotypes.
This new style of picture is now the most sought after by people of taste and discrimination, at Gurney's Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. Derby & Company, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Robert Hunter, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
Office No. 828 Broadway.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's Palace of Art.—Another new and beautiful addition to the photographic art, Gurney's Kohinoor photographs, made only at his palace of art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. Stafford's Ointment and Powders cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who command their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of Independent, N. Y.
Dr. R. Bright, Editor Examiner, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro't Co'n Intelligencer, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. G. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...May 29.

$11,000 Indiana St. 5s... 82½	50 Hudson River R. R. 23¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 86	100 Harlem Railroad..... 11⅞
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s.. 85	100 do..........b60 [illegible]
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70.... 81	1350 Reading RR......... 60⅞
3,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75.... 61	200 do.......... 60¾
4,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s 85¼	200 do..........s60 60
1,000 do.......... 85	100 do..........b60 [illegible]
6,000 Hd. Riv. R. 3d m. [illegible]	100 do.......... [illegible]
1,500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds. 99½	50 Mich. Cen. RR..... 94¾
2,000 do.......... 99⅝	100 do.......... 94½
7,000 L.E.&W. 2d m. bs. s3 82	200 Ill. Cen. RR...... 140
45 Bank of New-York. 123	150 do..........b60 140
10 Bk. of State of N.Y. 104	100 do..........s10 139½
20 Ocean Bank........ 97	100 do..........b30 140
15 Corn Exchange Bk. 108	350 M. So. & N. Ia. R'd. 60½
5 Common'h B'k. s10 108	100 do.......... 60½
5 Del. & Hud. C'l Co. 126	433 do.......... 60¾
10 Penn. Coal Co..... 94	200 do..........b60 61
250 Cum. Coal Co..... 18¾	100 do..........b60 61
250 do..........b3 18⅞	50 do.......... 60¼
25 La C. & Mil. R. R.. 78½	40 M. So. & N. Ia. scr. St. 59¾
165 do.......... 78	50 do.......... 59
25 do.......... 78½	50 do.......... 59½
5 Del. L. & West. R. R. 90	18 do.......... 68½
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 85¾	400 Panama Railroad.... 96
100 do..........s60 86	50 do..........s3 95½
481 do.......... 86¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 44½
550 do.......... 86¼	100 do.......... 46½
100 do..........b60 86⅝	100 do.......... 47
100 do..........s10 86¼	100 do..........b60 47½
200 do..........s3 86¼	182 Gal. & Chi. R. opg. 96¾
100 do..........b30 86⅜	300 do..........b30 97
100 Erie Railroad....s3 35¾	100 do.......... 96
1500 do.......... 36	25 do..........opg 96½
100 do.......... 35¾	1400 Cleve. & Tol. R. s3 65
655 do.......... 36¼	1150 do.......... 65¼
600 do..........s60 36	1650 do.......... 65½
125 do..........b60 35¾	200 do..........s3 65¾
100 do..........s30 35½	300 do..........b30 65½
300 do..........s60 35½	400 Chi. & R. I. R....s60 98
225 do..........b30 36⅛	200 do..........b60 97
100 do..........b3 35¾	300 do.......... 96½
100 do..........b30 36⅛	100 Mil. & Miss. R....s30 65½
300 do..........b30 36⅛	200 do.......... 67
100 do..........b10 36⅛	100 do..........s60 66
50 do..........b60 36¼	100 do..........b60 67½

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 Miss. St. 6s. b60 83¾	45 La Cr. & Mil. R.... 76
9,500 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.. 99½	50 M. S. & N. Ia. pref. sk. 88¾
1,000 Goshen Bh. Bds. 77	50 do.......... 88
100 Nic. Trans. Co.... 8¾	22 M. S. & N. Ia. R...... 60
20 Ohio Life & T. Co. 101	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 47¾
100 do..........s6m 98	100 do.......... 48
116 N. Y. Cent. R...... 86¼	100 do..........s60 47½
50 Harlem R. R...... 11¾	100 do.......... 48¼
50 Reading R. R...... 60⅞	100 do..........s10 48½
100 do..........s10 60¾	200 do.......... 48¾
600 do.......... 60¾	200 do.......... 48
400 Erie Railroad.... 36	300 do..........s60 48½
100 do..........s10 35½	500 do..........s3 49
400 do..........s10 36	100 Cleve & Tol. R.... 65½
100 do.......... 36⅜	100 do.......... 66
100 do..........s3 36	300 do.......... 66¼
300 do..........s60 36	100 do..........s60 64½
100 do..........b15 36⅜	100 do..........b10 66
500 do..........s3 36¼	100 do..........b60 66
100 do.......... 36½	100 do..........b60 66
100 Ill. Cent. R. R..b60 139¾	

Friday, May 29—P. M.

There was a large and animated business at the Stock Exchange to-day. The *Bulls* were rather in the ascendant on the Railroad list, and prices for most descriptions were 1@1½ ₩ cent. higher than on Thursday. The speculative feeling was quite marked throughout the day, or until after the official list of sales was printed, when the *Bears* took advantage of the inactivity in Southern Michigan through the day to offer that stock down, on the Street, to 59@58¾, seller's option, to produce effect, if possible, upon the general market. The most elastic stocks were New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Reading, Illinois Central, Toledo, and Cleveland and Pittsburg. These fluctuated as follows, the inside figure being the closing rate of Thursday:

New-York and Erie	35@35¼@36¼@36@36¼
New-York Central	85⅛@86⅜@86¼
Reading	60¼@60¾
Illinois Central	139½@140@139¾
Toledo	64½@65¼@66@65¾
Pittsburg	44½ seller 60 days @47@49

The whole business of the day reached over 30,000 shares, with some fair orders in State and Railway Bonds. Missouri 6s sold at 83¼, buyer 60 days.

The private financial advices from England by the *Arabia* more than confirm the newspaper reports of the changed tone of confidence in the future course of the London Money market. The speculators in the Funds were the chief parties paying an extravagant rate of interest. Discounts were working easier. There was a fair business the week the steamer sailed in American Stocks, but confined to the bonds and shares of the old-established lines. The rates of interest were much too high for the introduction of any large undertakings from this side. The Detroit and Milwaukee Company, who have found considerable favor *in London, as being a kindred enterprise with the* Great Western of Canada, will probably place a million of dollars in Freeland Scrip shares, to represent a recent grant of 50,000 acres of land *along the line of the Road, made by Congress and* assigned to the Company by the State of Michigan. The stock will take the full sales of the land besides participating equally in the profits of the Road.

Among the passengers by the *Arabia*, arrived last evening, are Mr. James Lee, of James Lee & Co., Bankers, Wall-street; Mr. Trevor, of the Stock Exchange; Mr. Hottinguer, Jr., Banker, of Paris, and Mr. Labouchere, of Hope & Co., Amsterdam.

Our own Money market continues quiet. The correspondent of the Rothschilds has been a larger drawer of Sterling this week, and will ship about $700,000 in Bullion by the *Arago*, for France. The whole shipment is stated on 'Change at a million of dollars. Sterling closes 109⅜@⅝, most of the sales at 109½@⅝. In addition to the $1,658,000 Bullion brought in yesterday by the California packet, the same vessel brought a considerable sum of Specie drafts on the Sub-Treasury, of which $118,000 were paid to-day. The whole payments were $450,236, against $277,577 receipts. The balance now stands $13,158,891. We learn from passengers who returned in the *Arabia* that the liberal shipments of Bullion from this side on *our easy Money market* will be quite unexpected to many parties in England, as from the croaking of hard times which had been going over for a month or two, in connection with the great depression of our Stock Exchange, it was scarcely believed that the United States would be able to spare large sums in Gold. It is not unlikely these *parties had been reading the Herald on the bankruptcy of the Atlantic and the exhaustion of the* Pacific States!

We understand the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Company have determined to place the registration of their transfers with one of the large Banks, and the office has been tendered to the American Exchange Bank. It is particularly due to this Bank as it has shown a liberal confidence in dealing with the Company when their credit was otherwise hardly dealt by in Wall-street. This movement will give satisfaction to the stockholders. It is also in contemplation by the Company, and a like measure has been suggested to the New-York and Erie and Cleveland and Toledo to confine their transfers upon each certificate *to one assignment a day*, after the manner of the New-York Central Company. In their case, the Brokers strenuously remonstrated at first, but have since accustomed themselves to dealing with *each other by the simple delivery of certificate and* power, when the transaction does not involve the necessity of placing the stock in a new name *outside the street. The truth is, the immense daily* transactions in the three stocks named have become so disproportioned to the amount of so called floating or speculative Stock, at the command of the Brokers, that the duty, responsibility and expense of an indefinite number of transfers the same day with the same 50 or 100 shares, have become burdensome and annoying beyond endurance. Not only so. The operation, so fictitious in its character, in a large degree, is a positive injury to the credit of the stock. There being no corresponding advantage from the thankless courtesies extended to the street jobbers, most of whom show little consideration to the question of relative legitimate supply and demand, and some of whom do not scruple to misrepresent the actual movement of the stock, if not to impeach the integrity of the transfers. It is known that this has been systematically done through the *Herald* for months past in the case of at least two of the Companies named, and it is not unreasonable that the new Treasurer of the Southern Michigan, Mr. John A. C. Gray, should, at an early time, as he has done, suggest a remedy for this unwarranted expense and mischief. The change was one that was felt to be unjust to the Brokers when made a year or so ago by the Central, but the regular commission dealers in the Board have not only become reconciled to it, *but we believe they are prepared to second the* more general introduction of the reform.

Having alluded to the misrepresentations frequently put forth as to the disposition of the real holders of certain stocks which are made the foot balls of Wall-street jobbing, we might here call attention to the instance of New-York and Erie office, where the Brokers recently transferred from and to each other 68,000 shares, or two-thirds the then capital, less than 13,500 on certificates for shares only, which was the movable or available number then in the names of Brokers and Bankers, out of 17,800 shares ostensibly under their control. We have heard, indeed, that only 10,000 shares were actually used that day. Since that time, now five weeks past, the case has been thus changed:

NEW-YORK AND ERIE TRANSFERS—UNOFFICIAL.

	Capital Shares.	Wall-street Names.	Of which in Brokers' Control.
April 24		17,800	13,500
May 23		13,000	10,000
May 27		11,700	8,700
May 29		10,500	7,000

On the 24th of April the Capital stood 100,000 shares. It was then made *110,000 shares* by the Stock dividend of 10 ₩ cent.

CHICAGO AND FOND DU LAC ROAD.

Whole length of road projected		508 miles.
Chicago to Janesville, finished	92	
To La Crosse Junction, in progress	56	
Junction to Fond du Lac, finished	30	
Fond du Lac to Appleton, in progress	40	
Projected north of Appleton to state line	115	
Total of main trunk	333	
Branch in Michigan to Marquette	75	
Branch in Michigan to Ontanagon	90	508 miles

FEDERAL LAND GRANT.

3,840 acres to mile on 165m. in Wisconsin		633,600
3,840 acres to mile on 165m. in Michigan		633,600
Total land grant..........(Acres.)		1,267,200
Total expenditure to date		$5,602,207
Capital subscribed and secured	$3,750,100	
Of which farm mortgages, real estate, bills payable on bond	1,401,746	
Made available from stock	$2,258,358	
First mortgage bonds sold	1,503,000	
Short bonds	311,751	
Unfunded bills and obligations	1,619,103	$5,692,207

FUTURE WAYS AND MEANS.

First mortgage including on land grant to a million acres		$12,000,000
Less to retire original lien as far as sold		1,503,000
Balance land grant mortgage available		$10,497,000
Add assets as above derived from stock		1,491,747
Together		$11,988,747
To fund floating obligations	$1,619,103	
To finish road to Appleton	2,075,025	3,694,128
Available North and Northwest of Appleton		$8,294,619

This enterprise has assumed a large importance by the recent acquisition of two of the Federal Land Grants, through the States of Illinois and Michigan, for the purpose of extending the work north and west of Fond du Lac to the Iron and Copper fields on Lake Superior. The present financial purpose of the Company (W. B. Ogden, President, Charles Butler, Treasurer,) is to complete the work as soon as practicable from Chicago to Appleton, 40 miles north of Fond du Lac. This will give them the title in fee to 280,400 acres of the Land Grant. Their first issue of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be made for only $6,600,000, eight ₩ cents., with optional scrip privilege to an equal amount, that is, to ten shares scrip to each $1,000 Bond. It is stated in the programme of the loan that:

This stock will have the following rights and privileges: 1st. No future assessments will be made upon it. 2d. As the bonds are paid and cancelled by the proceeds of the sales of the lands, the amount of such paid and cancelled ... shall, from time to time, be credited to this ... stock which may become entitled ... until it shall be made full paid ... and be entitled ... at all times ... to the amount which shall have been ... credited as paid ... made at any time before the expiration of ... two years ... per cent. interest until that time, if preferred to dividends. The above liberal stock privileges, or optional rights, are intended to be limited to the present buyers of bonds, and the Company do not anticipate offering to large privileges, or issuing bonds bearing more than seven per cent. interest hereafter. Intending to reserve the benefit *of these stock privileges*, out of the proceeds of sales of their bonds, as far as the success of the work will admit of, for the benefit of their existing stockholders, the preference of taking these bonds, with the optional rights or stock privileges, attached thereto, is now offered to them, until the 20th of June.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $828,966, against $1,124,200 the week ending May 31, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	285	$72,899	783	$212,964	139	$46,045
Manf. of Cot'n	267	61,487	488	116,978	61	11,610
Manf. of Silk	133	80,718	164	122,978	101	68,541
Manf. of Flax	95	16,888	301	41,719	49	11,297
Miscellaneous	59	20,736	338	60,551	196	5,568
Total	789	$232,589	1,336	$594,380	546	$111,568
		596,367				232,589
Total entered		$828,966	Total marketed			$344,467

American Central Railway.

From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Another and very material advance has been made in the progress of this great enterprise. We take pleasure in announcing it, for we regard it as an event which makes sure, beyond all doubt, the ultimate and speedy completion of the whole of this magnificent line of railroads which is to connect, by the straightest and most direct route, the Atlantic States and cities with the "Far West."

The contract which was lately negotiated and made by Mr. Schmidt, the President of the Fort Wayne Western Railroad Company, with William M. Redfield, of New-York, for grading, bridging, furnishing and laying down the iron, and making all complete for the running of the cars from Fort Wayne to the west boundary line of Indiana, 125 miles, has been ratified and closed by the Board of Directors, who were in session here this week. Mr. Redfield, we understand, has made such arrangements with other parties, who are to aid with money and means, as will insure the entire building and finishing of the road in less than eighteen months, the time limited in the contract. Mr. Redfield is himself one of the most experienced and energetic railroad builders, and is already preparing to go to work, with his accustomed promptness.

The Fort Wayne Western Railroad was the only remaining open link, not contracted for, in this great American Central chain to and beyond the Mississippi River. West of Indiana, the Western Air-Line, *across the State of Illinois, (185 miles,) is steadily progressing*—one-half of the grading in that distance being already done. The Illinois portion of the work, as well as a few miles of the Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and *Platte River Air Line road, on the other* side of the Mississippi, in Iowa, which is also in a state of forwardness and progress, can all be finished in about the same time that the road will be in operation through Indiana. Next on the east is the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad, (102 miles,) now all graded. The iron for that road is purchased, and the laying it down to commence early in July next. Eastward from Tiffin, in Ohio, 40 miles of the Clinton Extension will connect all this work from the westward, with the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, and thus afford an outlet to Cleveland, and thence by the Lake Shore roads to New-York and the North. We learn that within a few days past some arrangement has been effected, a contract by which this forty miles of the Clinton road is to be finished early next season; and the Cleveland and Columbus road to furnish rolling stock and run it for twenty years. Without abandoning the great original idea of the American Central Railway, to be carried directly eastward by the Clinton Line and Venango Roads, through Ohio and Pennsylvania, this arrangement, securing an immediate outlet at Cleveland on the Lake, and, with but a slight *divergence from the straight line, must be of the most* essential importance and advantage to all concerned, and to the whole trade and travel of the West and East. From the point of intersection, at New-London, on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, to *Cleveland, is only 47 miles. Here, then, is one great* continuous straight road from Cleveland, 500 miles in length, to the Mississippi, across some of the very finest and most productive portions of Indiana and Illinois, with an extension into the very best portion of Iowa; and with western connections and intersections in all those States, ramifying its business, its interests and its advantages to an almost endless extent. Is it not indeed a mighty work? And will not its completion at last—now rendered so evidently certain and near—produce results of growth and progress in wealth and improvements, beyond, perhaps, any other one enterprise which has for a long time, or ever before, been projected and executed in our country? But we do not design now to speculate upon or calculate those results. Our purpose was simply, at present, to state the gratifying facts which we have recorded.

One peculiarity however there is, which has struck us in considering the future of this great line of roads, and which we cannot forbear to mention. Cut off all its connections, and all its numerous feeders, and its outlets east and west, and yet it is of such course and situation, in the regions it traverses, that it would be, *of itself self sustaining*. It is to be the one grand work which more completely than any other, will connect the finest and most magnificent forest and timber lands of North-Western Ohio and of Eastern Indiana, with the broad extending plains and prairies of Western Indiana and all Illinois and Iowa. Here is established at once an interchange of products and commodities to give a paying and profitable business to employ it to its utmost capacity.

In the future operating of all this line, we have been told, that it is the design and plan of the several companies engaged, to stock their roads in common, and with perfect uniformity of cars and rolling machinery throughout, thus greatly reducing all the *expenses of running and repairs while securing to a far greater degree convenience and safety to the trav*eling public, to trade, and to their own property. This looks like having some system, and it is a sort *of economy and policy which might be recommended* to many other long roads and thoroughfares.

This work is one in which we have always felt a great interest, and have labored zealously to insure its construction; feeling confident that, apart from its national importance, it would do more for Fort Wayne than any of our other great railroads. It will, in fact, make our city the great receiving and distributing point at which the immense traffic and travel between the East and West will concentrate. The streams flowing westwardly over the Tiffin and Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh, F. W. and Chicago, and Toledo and Wabash Railroads, will unite as in a common trunk on this road, and the reflux tide from the West will, in like manner, be distributed from it to the same roads. We congratulate our citizens on the absolute certainty of the immediate construction of this great work. For this happy consummation we are greatly indebted to Mr. Schmidt, the able and energetic President of the Company, by whose unwearied attention, business tact and skillful management, the present arrangement has in a great measure been effected.

Our fellow-citizen, Lott S. Bayless, is also entitled to a large share of the credit; and, without wishing to disparage the claims of others who have labored zealously for the road, we must say that he has done more in its behalf than any other man. He has been, from the first inception of the project, actively engaged in carrying it out; and even when the prospect was darkest, and the old Company, which first undertook the work, was about to disband, in despair of being able to accomplish it, he still persevered, and kept the matter alive. He stuck to it through good report and evil report, and now that success is about to crown his efforts, we feel it is a simple act of justice to pay this tribute to his exertions and unselfish devotion to a work which will do so much for the prosperity of our City.

But this article is long enough, though we love to write on so good and so practical a theme, and will, therefore, have something to say hereafter, again, on the progress, prospects, and magnitude of the great American Central Railway.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$1,174 10 Pennsylvania 5s, 88¾; $6,900 City Railroad 6s, 91¼; $6,900 do., 92; $500 Morris Canal 6s, 76½; $6,000 Union Canal 6s, 58¼; $300 City 6s, new, 95¾; $500 do., 96¾; 5 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 11¾; 5 do., 11¾; 34 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46; 77 Lehigh Scrip, 47¾; 30 do., 47; 78 Harrisburg Railroad, 56¾; 20 Elmira Railroad, 21¾; 20 Norristown Railroad, 61; 20 Morris Canal Preferred, 86; 12 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 55; 200 Long Island Railroad, 11¾; 10 Planters' Bank, Tenn., 108; 10 Philadelphia Bank, 119¼; 25 Commercial Bank, 51½; 5 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 54.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118; Phila. 6s, 91¼@92; Phila. R. R. 91¼@92½; Phila. 6s, new, 96¾@97½; Penn. 5s, 88¾@89; Reading Railroad, 40¼@40¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 78¾@79½; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 69; Pennsylvania R. R., 45¾@46; Morris Canal Consolidated, 58@60; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 66¾@67; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 13¾@14¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 23⅝@24¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 21¼@21¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 75¼@76½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 63½@64½; Long Island, 11¼@11¾; Vicksburg, 6¾@7; Girard Bank, 10¾@11; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 10¼@10¾; New-Creek, ⅜@1; Catawissa Railroad, 12¼@12¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, May 29.

Cotton.—Market generally unchanged. Sales to-day only 600 bales, at 14c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 11,750 bales. Receipts of the week, 4,000 bales. Stock, 119,500 bales. The receipts at this port, up to the present time, falls short, as compared with those of last year, 320,500 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports, less than those of last year, are 324,000 bales. Sugar firm at 11¼c. Flour closed with an advancing tendency. Sales at $7 62½@$7 [illegible]. Corn ... White, $1 10; Yellow, $1 05. Mess Pork, $24 ... Western Hay, $23@$32. Coffee quiet. Sales of the week, 5,000 bags. Stock 129,000 bags; ... 10¼c.@11c. Freights stagnant. Sterling Exchange, 10 ₩ cent. premium; and on New-York, ¼@¾ ₩ cent.

Oswego, Friday, May 29—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Sales of Canadian at $7 25. Wheat firm. Sales 12,000 bushels at $1 50 for Canadian Club and $1 80 for Canadian White afloat. Corn unchanged. Sales of 4,000 bushels at 95c. *Canal Freights to New-York*—Flour, 35c., and Wheat 10c. *Lake Imports to-day*—24,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 28.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Receipts 900. Corn $1. Flour firm. Pork firm. Lard, in kegs, 16c. Other articles generally unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—[illegible]

In steamship Quaker City, from Mobile and Havana—[illegible]

In ship Margaret Gline, from ...—[illegible]

In ship R. Wilder Farley, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In ship Carrington, from ...—[illegible]

In bark Pearl, from Grand Turk, T. I.—[illegible]

In brig Thomas R. Watson, from Puerto Cabello—[illegible]

Sun rises...... 4 31	Sun sets...... 7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Sandy Hook... 10 [illegible]	Gov. Island... [illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, M. Livingston.
Ship Jane Henderson, Fullen, Quebec, ...
[illegible]
Schooners L. P. Smith, Cooper, Wilmington; ...
[illegible]
Sloops Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, master; Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, master; Willard, Buckingham, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Ludlow, Bremen via Southampton May 16, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance ...
Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Duncan, Glasgow May ..., with mdse. and ... passengers to J. McSymon ...
Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Mobile, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Post, Smith & Co. ...
[illegible]
Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr. Wake, Wainwright, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell.
Schr. Kate Stewart, Maher, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.
Schr. Lydia Ann, Voorhees, Smith River 4 ds., with ship timber to J. W. McKee.
Schr. Louisiana, ...
Schr. Amelia, (new) Stanton, Machias, ...
[illegible]
Schr. Cumberland, Chase, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. J. Bryand, Newman, Rondout for Boston.
Schr. Saginaw, ..., Boston for Albany.
Schr. Jane, Haskell, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. Ida Ponder, Johnson, Delaware, with grain.
Schr. Sarah Louise, Yeaton, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland.
Schr. Emma, Hotchkiss, —— Boston.
Schr. Almira, Beck, Prospect via Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. S. W. Robbins, Langstreet, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Avoca, Allen, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. C. Jayne, Tyler, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Vandervoort, Wicks, Georgetown 5 days.
Schr. Guest, Rayner, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Propeller ..., H. B. Cromwell.
Propeller Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.
Propeller Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.
Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.
WIND—During the day, S. to W.

Sailed.

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, for Calais.

Below.

Ship Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Also, 3 barks and 4 brigs.

Memoranda.

Liverpool, May 16.—The materials of the ship ... have been sold, and brought ... The hull was offered same time, but withdrawn after a single bid of ...

The bark reported ashore by Capt. Marshall, of the steamship Ajax, is the bark Seneca, Capt. ..., which sailed from Buenos Ayres March ... for this port. She is ashore outside of Coney Island, and is leaking badly. Capt. Merritt, the Underwriters' agent, has gone down with steam pumps to her assistance.

The schooner U. D., previously reported ashore, has been got off, and arrived at the City last night.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 29—Arr., ship Columbia, ..., Savannah; bark John Aviles, Hart, Cardenas; brig ..., Anderson, Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

April 20, in the river La Plata, —— Edwin, Carter, from Boston for Buenos Ayres.
April 10, lat. 17 12 S., lon. 35 20 W., ship Mary Glover, ...
May 4, off Pernambuco, was passed bark ..., Wright, bound N.
May 20, lat. 26 12, lon. 68 14, brig Cyrene, (of Nova Scotia,) bound to West Indies.

Foreign Ports.

At Bremerhaven, May 14, U. S. M. steamship Washington, Cavendy, for New-York 18th; ship Young ..., Merryman, for do., 18th.
At Buenos Ayres, April 4, ship Jas. N. Cooper, ...; barks ..., Stinson, for Boston, ...; ... lem, Upton, do. do.; ... Eagle, Baker, ...; Washington Allston, Graves, from Portland for the East Indies, do.; C. D., Fairfield, from Boston, ...; Parker, disg.; schr. Young America, Powell, ... and others, before reported.
At Para, May 10, bark Princess Royal (Br.), for Liverpool 12th; brigs Mary Emily, for New-Haven, ...; ... for New-York, ...; Arago, (Br.) for ...; Elizabeth Beckman, ... disg.; ... Boston, do.
At Puerto Cabello, May 11, schr. Julia ..., and brig ... S. Penny, Davies, wtg. cargo.